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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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16 January 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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16 January 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

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African Trade Union Urges Mutual Gulf Pullout

*AB1301111091 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] The Organization of African Trade Union Unity, OATUU, has called for a simultaneous withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and all foreign troops from the Gulf, to allow for a peaceful solution to the conflict. This was among a number of resolutions adopted at the end of the fifth OATUU Congress in Tripoli, Libya.

In the resolutions released in Accra [the trade union's headquarters], OATUU urged the parties to the conflict to desist from all actions which might hinder moves toward peace. The congress rejected any form of settlement of the conflict which would jeopardize the climate of international detente following the end of the cold war. It expressed support for all peace initiatives being made, and urgently appealed to the international community to exert political pressure in order to force the parties involved in the conflict to accept a UN-sponsored international conference on peace in the Gulf Region and in the Middle East.

The congress appealed to the various factions in the Liberian conflict to go to the negotiating table. It called on OATUU and its affiliated national organizations to give material and financial assistance to the exiled and displaced workers of Liberia and their leaders. The congress reaffirmed its solidarity with and support of the entire African workers to the courageous people and workers of South Africa in their struggle for the eradication of apartheid.

Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu was reelected secretary general of OATUU for a second four-year term. The president went to Libya, and Ghana became one of the 18 vice presidents in the 23-member executive committee.

OAU's Salim Expresses Concern on Somalia

EA0301202091 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] Here in Addis Ababa, the secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has followed with great concern the deterioration of the security situation in Somalia. According to an OAU statement, he views with particular concern the escalation of hostilities and the consequent loss of innocent lives by those who are caught in the crossfire. Mr. Salim expressed his hope that all the parties involved in the conflict will make every

effort and demonstrate the political will required to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

In making this appeal, the OAU statement said: The secretary general was further guided by the solemn declaration adopted by the last OAU summit, in which the heads of state and government said to intensify [as heard] their efforts of resolving conflicts between and within their respective countries through peaceful means.

Preferential Trade Head Calls for Common Market

*MB0301074491 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Jan 91*

[Text] Preferential Trade Area [PTA] Secretary General Bingu Mutharika has called for the speedy establishment of a common market among member states. Dr. Mutharika, who spoke at the Lusaka International Airport on arrival from Malawi [words indistinct] appointment as PTA secretary general [words indistinct] said the common market could help [words indistinct] in the region.

Dr. Mutharika was sworn in as new secretary general of the 19-member organization at the last PTA summit in Mbabane, Swaziland last October [month as heard].

He said increasing the production of goods and (?services to) improve the agricultural, industrial, and transport systems in the region is among the PTA's priorities. He called for a sharing of technological know-how and improvement of existing infrastructures to help member countries (?to lessen) [words indistinct].

Nigeria, Zimbabwe To Mediate Among RSA Blacks

*MB0501135991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 5 Jan 91*

[Text] Nigerian officials say when Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe visits Nigeria, he could discuss the possibility of the two countries mediating in the fighting between black nationalist groups in South Africa.

Mugabe begins a 10-day tour of three West African states tomorrow. As well as visiting Nigeria, he will tour Ghana and Senegal.

Officials say the Gulf crisis will be the top issue for discussion. Last year, Nigeria said that factional fighting in South Africa, which claimed over 4,000 lives in 1990, was the shame of the continent.

Chad**Ndjamena Weapons Retrieval Operations Initiated***AB0901090591 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] A disarming exercise has begun in Ndjamena. Operations aimed at retrieving weapons scattered all over the city in the wake of Habre's flight began yesterday in some districts, particularly Dardolle and Djambalbar, which were thoroughly combed by the security forces. Even though the people appreciate the operation in principle, the operation launched yesterday has aroused some complaints. [passage omitted]

In principle, the searches should not make the capital's inhabitants uneasy because the searches are to protect them against certain wrongdoers with weapons. Everyone admits that Ndjamena is in a state of insecurity, but what hurts is that the security forces charged with looking for weapons distort the operation. Some elements, motivated by stealing, take advantage and rob the inhabitants of the districts searched.

The alarming stories should impress on the authorities that these searches need to be conducted with discipline. Many victims, who were afraid of being arrested, did not want to give us their opinions, but the few accounts you did hear are enough to demonstrate the seriousness of the situation. Today the inhabitants of Dardolle and Djambalbar are complaining. Tomorrow it will be those in Mourdalle, Sabangali, or Descartes.

Exiled Opposition Urges National Conference*AB1401114191 Paris AFP in French 2114 GMT
8 Jan 91*

[Text] Lagos, 8 Jan (AFP)—The Revolutionary Democratic Movement (FRD, Chadian opposition movement in exile) has called for a "preparatory national conference," in a communique presented to AFP in Lagos today. The FRD is summoning to this conference "all political factions belonging to the Chadian opposition in general, and the chairman of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, Idriss Deby, Chadian head of state, in particular." The conference would make it possible to "start a mechanism for coordination on and discussion of issues related to definite peace, stability, and a multiparty system," stated the communique, which was signed by Maye Moussa Abdelkrim, FRD secretary for external relations.

In addition, the FRD warned Goukouni Oueddei, former chairman of the Transitional National Union Government, "against any attempt to destabilize the country," and called on "Chad's neighbors to guarantee this finally restored peace," the communique concluded.

The FRD was established following an agreement reached on 3 October 1990 in Tripoli (Libya) between the Fundamental Chadian National Liberation Front, the Democratic Revolutionary Council, the Chadian National Liberation Front First Army, the Chadian

Popular Movement, and the Western Armed Forces. At the time of its formation the FRD was presented as the "new leadership of the Chadian opposition."

Congo**New Defense, Interior Ministers Appointed***AB1401215191 Paris AFP in French 2121 GMT
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Jan (AFP)—General Louis Sylvain Goma, the Congolese prime minister, this evening made slight changes to the government, creating Ministries of National Defense and the Interior. In a radio and television broadcast, Gen. Goma said that the Ministry of National Defense, which was earlier held by the head of state, General Denis Sassou Nguesso, has been given to Brigadier Raymond Damase N'gollo. Gen. N'gollo was the minister of forest economy. He is replaced there by Paul N'gatse, formerly minister of information.

The Ministry of Interior, expanded to include information and sports, will be headed by Colonel Celestin Goma Foutou, who recently forbade journalists from broadcasting news items on opposition parties. The government will be charged with preparing the national conference, which will be held on 25 February 1991, and "to take care of day-to-day affairs."

PANA Lists Appointments*AB1501120491 Dakar PANA in French 1037 GMT
15 Jan 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jan (PANA)—In a radio and television broadcast yesterday evening in Brazzaville, Congolese Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma announced the composition of the reshuffled cabinet which will run the country for one month. The composition of the new cabinet is as follows:

Prime minister, head of government	Louis-Sylvain Goma
MINISTER OF:	
National Defense	Raymond Damase Ngollo
Interior, Information and Sports	Celestin Goma-Foutou
Planning and Economy	Pierre Moussa
Youth and Rural Development	Gabriel Oba-Apounou
Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Antoine Ndinga-Oba
Forestry	Paul Ngatse
Construction, in charge of Environment	Florent Tsiba
Culture and Arts	Jean-Baptiste Taty-Loutard
Basic Education and Adult Education	Pierre Damien Boussoukou-Boumba
Higher Education and Scientific	Rodolphe Adads Research
Posts, Telecommunications, and Tourism	Jean-Claude Ganga

Mines, Energy, and State Control at the Presidency	Emmanuel Aime Yoka
Labor and Social Security	Jeanne Dambendzet
Finance and Budget	Edouard Gakosso
Health and Social Welfare	Ossebi-Douniam
Justice and Administrative Reforms	Alphonse Zoungou
Transport and Civil Aviation	Francois Bitu
Commerce and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	Alphonse Boudonessa
Industry, Fisheries, and Crafts	Hilaire Babassana
Secretary of State for Cooperation	Pascal Gayama

Opposition, Unions Oppose Government Proposals

AB1201110891 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] The president's appointment of a new prime minister continues to make waves. The Movement for Freedom and Liberties, Molide, has declared that in the current context only a transition government agreed upon at a national conference will be credible and efficient. Molide fears that the creation of a Ministry of Interior within the new government may block workers demands and cripple the activities of opposition parties.

The Democratic Union for the Defense of Congolese Interests, UDDIC, has expressed its opposition to Bill No. 2790 of 29 December 1990 on parties and to the date of the national conference scheduled for 21 February 1991. The UDDIC thinks that date is too far away because of the magnitude of the crisis in the country. On the other hand, it opposes setting up the preparatory commission of the conference and appointing a coalition or national unity government before the national conference.

The Confederal Council has strongly denounced the move suggested by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso for the president of the Republic to set up a commission to prepare the national conference. It has also denounced forming a so-called coalition and national unity government before holding a national conference.

The Confederal Council has asked that the following approach be observed: First, immediately convening a round-table conference comprising all schools of thought, including political parties, to set up a commission to prepare the national conference; second, setting up a coalition and national unity government after the national conference; third, the Confederal Council has refused to cooperate with any government appointed before this conference. Finally, it requires that this new and more democratic approach should be adopted and implemented before 31 January 1991.

Journalists Protest Suspension of Colleagues

AB1401102291 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 7 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is more strike action in Congo. This time, it is the turn of journalists of the state-run radio station who struck last year in support of more money and against state interference in the media. This time, just before going off the air today, they revealed that the suspension of eight colleagues is behind today's action. Antoine Mouyambala telexed this report from Brazzaville.

[Begin studio announcer recording] In a petition signed by about 100 employees of the radio station, the strikers attacked what they described as savage censorship by the director general of Congolese Radio and Television, Mr. Eduard Roger Okoula. The strikers also accused the director general of lying in an interview. The interview was given to a French radio station and he accused the eight suspended journalists of inciting popular revolt and broadcasting false information.

For half an hour, the suspended journalists defied their superiors by broadcasting one after another in pure propaganda style. They went so far as to slander the minister of territorial administration. The eight journalists denounced the role of radio, describing it as a praise singer during the 21 years of single-party rule. They promised that from now on they would report black as black and white as white. There has as yet been no government reaction.

Last October, when television journalists were demanding better salaries, the government responded by closing down the television station. [end recording]

Rwanda

Rebels Preparing 'New Large-Scale Attack'

EA1301205091 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the "Radio Rwanda on the Attack" program presented by Jean-Francois Nsengiyunva]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Now that there are prospects for a happy solution to the question of Rwandan refugees, the rebels are redoubling efforts in their media brainwashing campaign. The aim is to torpedo the regional conference on the Rwandan refugee question to be held in Zaire and Tanzania in the near future. The information was disclosed by the African and Western press, notably the Kenyan KENYA TIMES daily and Radio Netherlands. According to the two sources and others of international standing, the rebels are currently preparing a new large-scale attack and possess sophisticated military equipment.

The information, which was disclosed by a very credible press, of course confirms the rebels' diabolical intentions. In fact, the peaceful path has never been their choice. They have always preferred the way of arms. They even clearly declare as much in their Manifesto program, when they say that they are determined to take power in Kigali by force, claiming to be linked to the bellicose monarchs of old Rwanda and the Unar party [pro-monarchist party] while at the same time opting for the infectious tactics of the cockroaches [inyenzi—rebels] of the sixties. This is why, after their total defeat of 30 October, the rebels today (?misinform the media) through lies and misinformation in order to prepare another massive attack against Rwanda from Uganda at a time when the attention of the international community is focused on the Gulf.

Like the first one, the new attack will benefit from the complicity of the National Resistance Army [NRA], the Ugandan regular army, which supplies arms, ammunition, troops, and uniforms. The complicity becomes more evident when the rebels train in NRA military barracks such as Mbarara, which is the headquarters of the rebels, and other areas such as Rwenzori (Karujanga), and other places.

But the Rwandan Armed Forces and the entire Rwandan people are, more than ever before, vigilant and will never allow their territory to be invaded by the enemies of peace, whatever their fighting strength. The numerous victories of the past months and the serious losses in the enemy ranks in troops and equipment are clear proof of this fierce determination. This is why the rebels plan to stop the regional conference at all costs, because it will remove any pretext to pursue their incursions and attacks against Rwanda; but the international community also has the duty to condemn strongly the rebels' diversionary maneuvers in their media campaigns and their new plan of attack aimed at decimating a people and the democratic and republican institutions of a country whose ardor at work, rigor in management, and high sense of unity and national cohesion have become legendary.

Zaire

Mobutu Asks Diplomats for Restraint in Politics

AB1101164491 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Jan 91 p 25

[Excerpts] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, for a change, used the traditional ceremony of the presentation of New Year's wishes from members of the diplomatic corps to ask ambassadors "kindly" to respect their obligation to show restraint in the face of political developments in Zaire. The reason given by sources close to Zairian authorities is that some of the diplomats are said not always to exercise a sense of discretion. [passage omitted]

After this warning, which was intended for a certain number of ambassadors who have had sustained contacts with the Zairian opposition, President Mobutu again touched on the "unfortunate incidents" of Lubumbashi. [passage omitted]

Opposition Parties Agree to National Unity Rule

AB1501212691 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 15 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zaire's opposition parties, which have proliferated since President Mobutu decided to go down the multiparty road last year, have found it hard to agree on a common strategy. President Mobutu himself met them and told them to go away and come back when they could thrash out concrete proposals. Well, now the main parties have done that and have agreed on a plan for a government of national unity. From Kinshasa, Basongo Boyeme telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The offer to take part in a government of national unity came in a letter to President Mobutu signed by 10 of the opposition parties. It was due to be delivered to the head of state over the weekend in France, where he is on a private visit. Opposition sources say that the agreement is to such a government being representative and completely independent of the president. They say that the national unity government should have the tasks of running the state during the transition to democracy, of organizing a national conference, and of promulgating an electoral law.

The parties concerned reject the idea of an immediate presidential election but demand that the national unity government should be led by somebody from the ranks of the opposition. There are divisions within the opposition over this approach. The president of the National Federalist Party warned of traps and stated that, as he put it, one cannot democratize a dictatorship.

Meanwhile, a prospective opposition presidential candidate, former prime minister and foreign minister, Nguza Karl-I-Bond, has returned home to a triumphant welcome from large numbers of party activists who flocked to the airport and accompanied him to his home singing all the way. Mr. Nguza's return has attracted particular attention because of his declaration that he knows where the victims of the massacre at Lubumbashi University were buried.

After meeting briefly with members of the executives of his party, the Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans, UFERI, he issued a call for opposition leaders to work together. He also confirmed that he had indeed been a target of an assassination attempt in Dallas, in the United States, and said that he had irrefutable proof as to who had organized the attack. At the time, the Zairian Government categorically denied that any such attack had taken place. [end recording]

Ethiopia

'Considerable Incursion' of Somali Refugees Seen

EA1101204091 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs has said that the current intensification of the civil war in neighbouring Somalia, coupled with severe drought, is resulting in a considerable incursion of a new influx of refugees from northwestern and southern Somalia into Ethiopian territory, numbering close to 18,000 so far.

The ministry said a joint fact-finding mission comprising representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] regional zone office for Africa has been dispatched to the Awdal Province of eastern Hararge Administrative Region, where the refugees were reported to have arrived. It said the latest information received from the (?file) to date indicates that the influx has since been growing further during the past few days.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs said a large number of Somali refugee are expected to cross the border into Ethiopian territory in the very near future along different directions.

Official Calls For International African Aid

EA1501202891 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Professor Adebayo Adedeji [executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA] has called on the international community to alleviate the economic problems of many African countries due to the Persian Gulf crisis. He asked the international community to take special and urgent steps in this regard. According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, Prof. Adedeji made the call while addressing diplomats, representatives of international organizations, and journalists at Africa Hall, where he reported on the activities of the commission during the past 12 months.

Prof. Adedeji stated that the Persian Gulf crisis had aggravated the economic problems of many non-oil producing African countries. He went on to say that neither the U.S. Administration nor the EEC had taken any steps to ease the problems. Indicating that African workers who were in the Gulf had been turned into refugees, he added that the efforts being made by many African countries to employ these refugees would damage these countries' economies.

Prof. Adedeji further stated that while the seven African oil producing countries had gained additional profits of \$10.5 billion from the increased price of oil, other African countries had been forced to pay an extra \$2.7 billion due to the same increase in price. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Prof. Adedeji addressed a strong call to Africans to resolve differences amicably to avoid wars, which cause economic failure and social disorder. He also reiterated his call to the developed countries to support Africa in all aspects.

Relief Supplies Distributed to Famine Victims

EA1201135891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The operation to transport relief supplies, which arrived in Mitsiwa for distribution to famine victims, began on 9 January 1991 with 7,000 quintals having been transported to various places already. Unloading the supplies from the World Food Program ship began at 2200 on 8 January, the day the ship arrived in Mitsiwa. [passage omitted]

Kenya

24 Refugees Cross Border From Somalia

EA1101181591 Nairobi KNA in English 1010 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, January 11 (KNA)—A group of 24 people last evening crossed to Kenya from Somalia through Mandera border post after having escaped civil strife in Somalia. On arrival, they proceeded to the immigration offices where they were cleared, and left carrying little luggage. The group, which comprises of 19 middle-aged men, two women, two young boys and [a] teenage girl said they were forced to leave after the government forces and civilians had invaded their residences at Baydhabo some 300 km from Somalia/Kenya [border] and looted all their valuables, leaving them destitute.

According to their group leader, who identified himself as Abdullah Ratif Musha, they had earlier received a letter from the Somali Foreign Ministry advising them to leave. He said that all the adults had been Islamic religious teachers and they had only stayed in Somalia for between one and two years. The group arrived at Buulo Xaawo at the Kenya-Somali border in a Somali military bus escorted by military truck.

According to their spokesman they took three days to cover 300 km due to the heavy fighting. They talked of lawlessness and endless shooting, as women and children were left without food. They were welcomed at the border post by the Mandera district commissioner [DC], Mr. John Ole Mosany, together with all members of district security committee. The DC assured them of hospitality while in the country. All the 24 were expected to fly to Nairobi this morning for onward connection to Egypt.

Tanzania

Zanzibar President on Need for Gulf Solution

EA1501204891 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili
1600 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Zanzibar—Dr. Salmin Amour, president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has referred to the need for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis inasmuch as the UN deadline calling on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait expires tomorrow. Dr. Salmin Amour said finding a peaceful solution is important to peace and tranquillity in the world, so everything possible must be done to achieve a peaceful solution. Dr. Salmin said this today during talks with the Italian ambassador to Tanzania at State House. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Aid to Rwandan Rebels for New Attack Denied

EA1601102091 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The Uganda Government has dismissed as totally unfounded and malicious statements made by Kigali authorities that Uganda is assisting Rwandese rebels in further plan to invade Rwanda. A statement issued this afternoon by the Ministry of Foreign and Regional Affairs said the Government of Rwanda has for the last one week broadcast on their national radio hostile, totally unfounded, and malicious propaganda against the Government of Uganda to the effect that Uganda is assisting Rwandese rebels in further plans to invade Rwanda. Information to this effect is said to have been supplied to Rwanda by the KENYA TIMES of Nairobi, Kenya. Rwandese authorities went further to say that the purpose of the invasion is to disrupt the forthcoming regional conference on refugees scheduled for 17th and 19th of January in Kinshasa, and the subsequent summit to take place in Tanzania.

Yesterday, 14 January and today 15, the BBC quoted Rwandese authorities claiming that 30,000 Rwandese refugees are assembled at Rwene and (Karujanga) in Kabale district, on the Ugandan side of the border, and are poised to invade Rwanda.

All these statements are another package of a series of propaganda and disinformation onslaught against Uganda by Rwanda aimed at shifting attention of the international community from the ongoing crisis inside Rwanda, and are deliberate calculations to jeopardize bilateral and regional efforts to resolve the conflict in Rwanda in the interest of all parties concerned.

Since the beginning of the search for a peaceful solution to Rwanda conflict, the record of the Rwanda Government as a serious and credible interlocutor is distinctly dubious. Indeed, since these regional efforts started, the

Rwanda Government has embarked on the dangerous path of seeking a military solution to the conflict. It is not surprising, therefore, that Rwanda's source of information is the KENYA TIMES, a publication with a well-known anti-Uganda bias since the Rwanda conflict broke out.

It is totally absurd, the statement went on, and manifestly preposterous for Rwanda to suggest that Uganda will assist Rwandese rebels in order to disrupt the forthcoming regional conference on their refugees, because Uganda's commitment to regional efforts to find a peaceful solution to this Rwandese problem is very well known. As a matter of fact, the statement said, Uganda's delegation to the regional conference is already in Kinshasa. As Uganda Government would like to make it abundantly clear, that there is a limit to which Rwanda should expect to fool the world with its propaganda campaign. Rwanda should, therefore, cease this diversionary campaign and face up to the real issues, mindful of the fact that the Rwandese refugee problem must be resolved politically, and all regional efforts towards this cause should be treated with the same seriousness that has been adopted by the other governments in the region and the OAU.

In view of the persistent campaign of disinformation by the Rwanda Government, it went on, the Government of Uganda has invited the diplomatic community in Kampala to visit the common border between Rwanda and Uganda to see for themselves that Uganda does not have anything to hide. Arrangements for the visit are being coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign and Regional Affairs.

ANC's Tambo Arrives for Talks With Museveni

EA1501211891 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Oliver Tambo, has arrived in Uganda for a two-day official visit. [passage omitted] From Entebbe International Airport, President Museveni and the ANC president proceeded to State House where they held private talks.

Outgoing EEC Delegate Leaves for Tanzania

EA1501213291 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The prime minister, Dr. Samson Kisekka, has told the outgoing EEC delegate to Uganda, Mr. Karl Harbo, to be Uganda's ambassador and referee outside the country. Dr. Kisekka said this when the EEC delegate to Uganda called on him in his office to bid him farewell. Mr. Karl Harbo, who has been the EEC delegate to Uganda for the past five years, is now leaving for Tanzania as the new EEC delegate to Tanzania. During their talks with the premier, Mr. Karl Harbo noted the rapid positive development Uganda has registered during the years he has stayed in the country.

Pik Botha Reaffirms Support For U.S. on Gulf

*MB1601064691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says all who espouse democracy ought to support the United States in its efforts to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

Mr. Botha was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport this morning when he welcomed Taiwanese Foreign Minister Frederick Chien. He said now that time has run out for Iraq, war in the Persian Gulf seems inevitable. The question now was who would attack first.

Referring to demonstrations against U. S. involvement in the Gulf and against South African support for that country, Mr. Botha said every South African has the right to demonstrate peacefully, but he did not agree with the protestors' sentiments.

He reaffirmed South African support for the United States, and said South Africa could never approve the actions of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Dr. Chien also affirmed Taiwan's support for this view, and said it now appears that UN Resolution 678 will be implemented.

Both men expressed the hope that the strong ties between South Africa and Taiwan would be further strengthened by Dr. Chien's visit.

Dr. Chien and his delegation leave later this morning for Swaziland. He is due to return to South Africa at the weekend for talks with State President F. W. de Klerk and other members of the cabinet.

Cape Town Port Upgrading Due to Gulf Conflict

*MB1501175591 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] A spokesman for Portnet [port authority], Mr. Barend de Klerk, says that because of the Gulf crisis Cape Town is preparing to resume its former importance as a port of call for ships sailing between the West and Australia, the Far East, and East Africa.

Mr. de Klerk said that even if Egypt did not take the precaution of closing the Suez Canal, insurance premiums for ships using the canal would be so high that Cape Town would be bound to regain its former prominence.

Boerestaat Party Sends Saddam Support Message

*MB1601065291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The ultra right-wing Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party] has sent a message of support to Saddam Husayn, saying: What you are experiencing in your country today, the Boers experienced 92 years ago. Boerestaat Party Head Robert van Tonder said the Boer people pledged their solidarity to Saddam in what he called your struggle against American robber imperialism.

Johannesburg, Durban Anti-U.S. Gulf Protests Held

U.S. Termed 'Gangster'

*MB1501140491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] As war looms closer in the Gulf, there's been opposition in South Africa to the stance of the allied forces.

There has been a small protest outside the American Consulate in Johannesburg with about 10 placard-wielding demonstrators accusing the United States of imperialism. Carmel Rickard reports that there's also been a protest in Durban.

[Rickard] The Moslem Youth Movement [MYM] says the United States is playing the role of the international gangster in the Gulf. Commenting on the situation in the Gulf, the MYM says that Saddam Husayn was the creation of America and the West which propped him up with money and arms including chemical weapons.

Their statement says they believe Saddam is, in their words, a little gangster, but they add they can nevertheless not remain silent in the face of the world's greatest terrorist flexing his muscles.

The MYM has organized what they call a death-to-America rally this evening and plan a three-day protest outside the U.S. Consulate in Durban starting at 0600 [0400 GMT] tomorrow morning and ending with a march from the British Consulate to the U.S. Consulate on Friday [18 January] afternoon.

17 Cape Town Muslims Arrested

*MB1501154891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] As war looms closer in the Gulf, in South Africa there have been anti-American demonstrations in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

In Cape Town 17 Muslims were arrested as they demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy. They chanted: Save oil, burn Bush. After marching outside the embassy for 20 minutes police gave them two minutes to disperse, after which they were all arrested. [passage omitted]

U.S. Health Secretary Louis Sullivan Arrives

To Review Aid

*MB1301121991 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] The American secretary of health and human services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, has arrived in South Africa on a four-day visit.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival, Dr. Sullivan said that he would compile a report for President George Bush and the American Congress to determine

what the United States could, and should, do in terms of development aid in South Africa.

Dr. Sullivan will deliver a Martin Luther King Day speech in Soweto this afternoon.

The chief executive of the American Agency for International Development, Dr. Ronald Ruskins, who is accompanying Dr. Sullivan, will sign an aid grant this afternoon to help fund AIDS prevention training in Soweto.

Meets With Pik Botha

MB1401174591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The American secretary for health and human services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, has welcomed the South African Government's commitment to dismantle apartheid because he believes it jeopardizes the rendering of health services in the country. Dr. Sullivan and the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Dr. Ronald Ruskins, discussed the country's political situation with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria today. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Botha] I was very pleased with this visit once more, because it takes place from my point of view within the concept of southern Africa as a region and the necessity to cooperate if we are to combat human disease effectively.

[Reporter Linda van Tilburg] Earlier today Dr. Sullivan met with his counterpart, Dr. Rina Venter, at the Ministry of National Health and Population Development in Pretoria. One of the main issues discussed was the combating of AIDS in Africa. Dr. Sullivan and his delegation also held discussions with kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and they are holding talks with State President F.W. de Klerk at Tuynhuys in Cape Town at the moment. [end recording]

Prospective Trade Links With East Europe Viewed

MB0601092291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 6 Jan 91 p 13

[Article by John Spira: "SA Moves in on Comecon"]

[Excerpts] South Africa's foreign trade opportunities will mushroom with the collapse of Comecon. Indeed, its exports to Eastern Europe seem likely to expand to significant levels within a year or two.

This is the obvious conclusion to emerge from recent reports that more South African businessmen are visiting Eastern Europe than businessmen from any other country, with the sole exception of Germany.

Most South Africans tend to underestimate the considerable benefits that are likely to flow from the growing establishment of trade links with Eastern Europe.

Scepticism abounds, with many economists unable to come up with logical arguments to justify the trend

towards the increasing intimacy between South Africa and the Comecon countries.

Yet the reality of the situation is that South Africa is showing remarkable initiative, with an outstanding chance of reaping positive results. [passage omitted]

Why South Africa in preference to Australia and Canada?

—South Africa has a justifiable reputation for reliability of supply, keen pricing and quality.

—Trade ties on a limited basis existed with Canada and Australia even before the collapse of communism—ties which exposed shortcomings among many suppliers of materials based in those countries.

—Transport costs to and from Australia are considerably higher than to and from South Africa.

—The East European states view South Africa as the gateway to the rest of Africa. They believe that as trade with this country expands, South Africans will provide the business contacts for them to develop trade with countries to the north.

Poland is in the forefront of the development, with trade being facilitated by the existence of a small but active Polish community in South Africa.

The dismantling of Comecon and the resultant decline in trade with the Soviet Union is clearly strengthening the incentive to enter into trade agreements with South Africa.

Shortage of foreign exchange in Eastern Europe is the major constraint, implying that South Africa will need to monitor carefully the amount of trade credits made available.

Such a constraint is, nevertheless, not insurmountable, the drawback being partly overcome by the emergence of barter trade, albeit on a limited basis.

Economic Relations With CSFR Strengthened

MB1501124691 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by Norman Chandler: "SA-Czech Relations Improve"]

[Text] Economic relations between South Africa and Czechoslovakia have been strengthened following a visit this month to the central European country by a delegation from the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce.

The executive director of the chamber, John Toerien, said yesterday the visit had been extremely successful and productive.

A reciprocal visit was planned for next month.

Discussions had been held with Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers, business leaders and the local Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

Mr. Toerien said an agreement signed was similar to one between the Polish Chamber of Commerce and the Northern Transvaal chamber.

Swedish Company Authorized to Invest Locally

*MB1101083591 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] The Swedish Government has authorized the SKF [Svenska Kullagerfabriken] industrial group to invest in South Africa. It is the first such move since the introduction of a trade boycott by Sweden against South Africa in 1979.

The government said that SKF would be allowed to invest more than 4.5 million rands in its subsidiary at Uitenhage.

SKF specializes in different types of steels for tools and the manufacture of ball bearings.

Northern Ireland Electricity Imports RSA Coal

*MB1501124991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 15 Jan 91 pp 1, 2*

[Report by John Cavill]

[Text] London—Northern Ireland Electric (NIE) is importing 50,000 tons of SA [South African] coal, the first to be bought by a UK utility for 20 years.

An NIE spokesman in Belfast yesterday said half the coal had already arrived and a second cargo was a report in the Inter. Coal Report that the NIE was paying \$44.50 per ton cif [cost, insurance, and freight] to Shell Coal International—which is at least 30 percent less than its usual supplies from a Scottish open-cast mine.

The SA coal is being imported on a trial basis to be used in NIE's oldest all-coal 230MW [megawatts] generating station. NIE has also bought 250,000 tons of Colombian coal on trial for its dual oil-coal 1200MW plant for which the SA fuel is not suitable.

NIE has capacity of 2,400MW—against peak demand of 1,350MW at present—and it is dominated by oil-fired stations. As such its costs have been badly hit by the steep rise in the price of heavy fuel oil from \$62 a ton (cif Rotterdam) to \$142 a ton—equivalent to \$94 a ton for coal.

Its supplies of UK coal are geared to oil prices, so these have also risen.

The NIE's normal annual coal consumption is about 1.2-million tons which could rise to 1.5-million if the dual-fuel power station is switched from oil.

"We are a small utility, totally independent and not linked to the UK power grid. We've had to try to lower our costs for the sake of consumers," the NIE spokesman said.

"So we have decided to have trials with Australian, Colombian, South African and American coal," he said.

"The purpose of the trial is to determine the suitability—calorific value and ash content—of the SA coal which will be used only at our 50-year-old 230MW station. We

have had problems with the first shipment so we have changed the specification for the second which is now on the water."

The International Coal Report said that although UK power companies had refused to buy SA coal until now, it had been imported into Britain.

"Dutch" coal, which is SA fuel imported from Rotterdam, has frequently been blended with the output of British private sector collieries and "passed off as a UK product," it said.

Further inroads by SA will add to the problems faced by British Coal as the privatised UK power generators step up imports.

Last week British Coal started antidumping action against the sales from several countries, although not any from SA.

With deep mine coal costing 42 pounds/t [tonne] (\$80/t), the biggest UK generator Powergen is set to increase imports by 50 percent this year—mainly from Australia. Both Powergen and National Power, the other main generator, are jointly investing in a new importing terminal.

Police Investigate Former CCB Agent Allegations

*MB1101111891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—Police have launched an urgent in-depth investigation into controversial allegations made by Irish national and former Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB] agent Donald Acheson in a Johannesburg newspaper on Thursday [10 January] has confirmed police would obtain a statement from Mr. Acheson regarding the allegations contained in the report as soon as possible.

Mr. Acheson, who was held by police in Namibia in connection with the murder of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] activist advocate Anton Lubowski and later freed because of lack of evidence, told a Johannesburg newspaper on Thursday he had been sent to Namibia by the CCB to "eliminate" Gwen Lister, editor of the Windhoek newspaper, THE NAMIBIAN. No attempt was made on her life, however.

He said he had had nothing to do with the murder of Mr. Lubowski but had been used as a scapegoat.

He claimed in the interview that the murders of academic and anti-apartheid activist Dr. David Webster, and Dr. Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, activists from Mamelodi, Pretoria, were committed by the same people. He suspected it was the CCB.

Mr. Acheson also alleged in the report that George Meiring, a Johannesburg nightclub owner whose burnt body was found at a deserted plot near Johannesburg two

years ago, was murdered by the CCB because certain transactions regarding weapons and money had gone wrong.

Capt. Kotze said police would be investigating the allegations even though Mr. Acheson said in the report he would deny all he had said in the interview if it was published.

"We are still investigating (the allegations), as South Africa should not be used as a basis to plot crimes against anybody," he said.

Further on Allegations

*MB1101105791 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
11 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Helen Grange: "I Was Framed, Says Acheson"]

[Text] Police have launched an urgent and intensive investigation into allegations made by former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent Donald Acheson—who claimed this week he was sent to Namibia to "eliminate" the editor of THE NAMIBIAN newspaper.

Mr. Acheson, who has kept a low profile since the publication of his comments in BEELD newspaper yesterday, is still in South Africa despite an order for his deportation.

He told the newspaper he had had nothing to do with the murder of lawyer Anton Lubowski but had been sent to kill the editor of THE NAMIBIAN, Gwen Lister.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze yesterday said attempts would be made to obtain a sworn statement from Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Acheson said his CCB codename was "The Cleaner" and that he was in Namibia at the time of Mr. Lubowski's assassination, but his job had been to eliminate Ms. Lister because she was a "trouble-maker."

The Irish national, who was in police custody for eight months after Mr. Lubowski was murdered in August 1988, said the Namibian police had used him as a scapegoat.

"A senior police officer is on the payroll of the CCB and wanted to break me. I was to hang for the murder while the real murderers got off scot-free," he said.

A man mediating with Mr. Acheson (who may not be named) yesterday said the story told to BEELD had also been told to him.

"It's all correct. He told me his stay in South Africa had been extended to February, when he would be flying to Athens," the man said.

He added that Mr. Acheson had not turned up for a meeting yesterday. A woman at Mr. Acheson's home number said only: "There is no one by that name here."

Mr. Acheson told BEELD the CCB was still in existence and he suspected that the murders of Dr. David Webster

and Dr. Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence had been committed by the organisation.

He further claimed he suspected the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had been involved in Dr. Webster's murder and that he had worked for the PLO, IRA, Soviet military intelligence and British intelligence.

Vlok Spokesman Denies 60 Right-Wingers Detained

*MB1401144091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1406 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 14 SAPA—Allegations by the Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party] that more than 60 members of ultra rightwing groups were in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were on Monday [14 January] denied by a spokesman for the minister of law and order.

Capt. Craig Kotze of Mr. Adriaan Vlok's office said in reaction to Monday's allegation by Mr. Robert van Tonder of the Boerestaat Party that these "were false, and just one more example of blatant rightwing propaganda".

Less than 20 ultra rightwingers were in fact being held in detention under Section 29, Capt. Kotze said.

Commenting on the fact that Mr. van Tonder had been denied access to four members of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People] at Diepkloof Prison last week, he said the four men, Mr. Leonard Veenendaal, Mr. Daryl Garth Stopforth, Mr. Craig Duncan Barker and Mr. Arthur Archer were awaiting trial—and that the police did not control their access in prison but was dealt with by prison authorities themselves.

On the allegations that rightwingers were "left to rot in prison" while leftwingers were granted indemnity, Capt. Kotze said that each individual must apply for indemnity, detailing the crimes for which they want to be pardoned and why they believe they should be granted indemnity. He said that the granting of indemnity was not an automatic process.

"In the meanwhile, the judicial process will continue on its course in every single case," he noted.

Capt. Kotze confirmed that a memorandum from the four members of the Orde Boerevolk, which were released to the news media during their court appearance on Monday, was in the possession of the South African Police, and that all the complaints and allegations contained in this document were still being investigated.

Right-Winger in Detention Joins Hunger Strike

*MB1501121991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] Another South Africa right-winger in detention has begun a hunger strike. He is Arthur Archer, a member of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People—OB], who joins Leonard Veenendaal and Craig Barker, who are refusing food.

Their organization says Veenendaal has not eaten for 19 days, and Barker has not eaten for eight. An anonymous phone-caller has called a Johannesburg newspaper threatening that if any harm comes to the hunger-strikers, the OB will resume acts of violence.

Solidarity Leader Calls for 'Super Cabinet'

*MB1401175091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] The Solidarity Party has called for the establishment of a super cabinet to create a climate of mutual trust and goodwill.

Party leader Dr. J.N. Reddy, who is also chairman of the Ministers Council of the House of Delegates, proposed this at a meeting of his national executive. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Solidarity wants President de Klerk to dissolve the Ministers Councils as soon as possible and to amend the present constitution to provide for a super cabinet. This would comprise representatives of all parties committed to participation in the negotiating process in a government of national reconciliation.

Dr. Reddy said leaders outside parliament should be included in the super cabinet.

UDF Fears Bophuthatswana Defense Force Clashes

*MB1101145491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana [Bop] Defence Force has moved into the Bapong area near Rustenburg sparking fears among residents that conflict will ensue, the Pretoria branch of the United Democratic Front [UDF] claimed on Friday.

There is a deep rift in the Modderspruit/Bapong area between supporters of the ANC [African National Congress] and those who are in favour of Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope, the UDF says.

Pretoria UDF Publicity Secretary Sphiwe Ngwenya told SAPA residents of Bapong had heard rumours the Bop Defence Force would be conducting house-to-house searches.

He said most people in the area, officially part of Bophuthatswana, regarded Bapong and Modderspruit as part of South Africa and were strongly opposed to Mr. Mangope.

He said conflict on the scale of that which took place in Braklaagte and Leeufontein in 1988, shortly before the areas were forcefully incorporated into Bophuthatswana, was not out of the question.

Meanwhile hostilities in the Braklaagte area have flared up again and over 2,000 refugees have fled the area which is being terrorised by a group of vigilantes who residents believe are working with the Bophuthatswana Police, according to the UDF.

Mr. Ngwenya has appealed to organisations like the Red Cross and the SA [South African] Council of Churches to assist people in these areas as many are homeless.

ANC's Mbeki Discusses Conference, Issues

*MB1301195091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1815 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Interview in Johannesburg with Thabo Mbeki, ANC Secretary for International Affairs, by SABC's Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] With me is Mr. Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's [African National Congress] secretary for international affairs. Mr. Mbeki, welcome. Earlier this week you published a statement about your policies and aims for this year and significantly, for the first time, you said that there should be an all-party congress. I want to speak to you about that tonight, but first of all, there was an horrific incident of violence in Friday [11 Jan], and people say, isn't it now time for the ANC and Inkatha to put aside posturing and your pride and talk peace?

[Mbeki] I think, Freek, what is important to say about this question of violence, there is obviously an unacceptable level of violence in the country. The first thing that needs to happen is that government needs to do everything possible, because it is responsible for ensuring peace in the country. It is the government that has control over instruments of law and order.

[Robinson] I accept that, and I think the government accepts that as well. But the point is, when are Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi going to sit down and talk peace?

[Mbeki] I'm sure you know that the ANC is involved in discussions with all parties that are prepared to discuss this question of violence, including Inkatha. We've got a joint committee that sits with Inkatha to address the issue of violence.

[Robinson] that has been the case for several months. When are you going to sit down?

[Mbeki] No, I'm saying...

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, that's the point.

[Mbeki] We are involved in this process, and the ANC has said that delegations of Inkatha and the ANC would meet. This has been agreed; the delegations led by Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi. What has delayed that process is that it was necessary, from the Inkatha side, that dates and venues and details of this kind needed to be discussed directly by Chief Buthelezi himself. We accepted that, so, once those details are sorted out, I'm sure this meeting will take place.

[Robinson] Are you at least hopeful that it can take place soon?

[Mbeki] Certainly, from our point of view, it ought to have taken place earlier. But there was a problem of arranging these dates and venues, and questions of this sort. So, the sooner it takes place, sure, we would want it to take place soon, and hopefully it will take place soon.

[Robinson] By the end of the month?

[Mbeki] If it can be done, if it can be done, let it take place before the end of the month.

[Robinson] Good. Let's move on to the question of the all-party congress. We all know it has been a problem to unlock this stalemate between yourself and the government, of what is going to happen from now until real negotiations start. You have proposed the all-party conference. That's not very much different from what the government suggested. First of all, who must call this congress or conference?

[Mbeki] Some things need to happen.

[Robinson] Such as?

[Mbeki] The clearance of obstacles to negotiations has to happen. Issues like the release of political prisoners, and...

[Robinson, interrupting] Must that happen before you can call an all-party congress?

[Mbeki] Yes, indeed, it must. There is a prior agreement on this particular issue between ourselves and government, that there were obstacles to be removed. They have not been removed, despite the agreements that exist between ourselves and government. So that has got to happen. The ANC is still of the view, and want to press the point, that the best way, the best mechanism to negotiate a new constitution is a constituent assembly. That's important: an elected constituent assembly. But in order to get there you need all of the political forces in the country to get together to discuss the matter, and agree among themselves. The ANC has no desire to impose a view on the country, so we are saying that, let all of these political forces come together, where we will then present this point.

[Robinson] All right, let's reassess what you've said. You said the obstacles must be removed. Those obstacles are essentially about the political prisoners, and the government is responsible for that. But obviously you must also talk to other parties in the all-party congress. Do you have any problems with them that must be resolved before you can sit down?

[Mbeki] No. All parties would come to the all-party congress, obviously with their own political points of view, and present them there.

[Robinson] In the case of you having resolved your problems with the government, who must call this congress?

[Mbeki] This is something that needs discussion.

[Robinson] With whom, or between whom?

[Mbeki] Among all of us. We need to discuss this matter with government, we need to discuss the matter with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], with everybody else, so that this issue of who convenes is decided.

[Robinson] Can I ask you, you've mentioned the PAC. Do you actually talk to the PAC, because, you know, they have rejected this proposal of yours for an all-party congress?

[Mbeki] Well, you know, this matter, I see in the press as something that is new. The ANC presented this proposal already in 1989. When you look at the Harare Declaration, at the UN Declaration on South Africa, this point is there specifically, that at this moment, once obstacles were removed, then they should convene such an all-party conference. It is nothing new. So we are presenting it in the expectation that government will stick to the agreement in terms of the removal of obstacles, then the possibility will emerge for this all-party conference to convene. And we'd want to discuss that with everybody.

[Robinson] I accept that point, but the question was: Do you talk to the PAC, because you know they have rejected your proposal on an all-party conference?

[Mbeki] Most certainly. I mean, most certainly. We don't talk to people simply because they agree with us. Most certainly, we want to talk to the PAC about all manner of things. We have said it is necessary to form a patriotic front of all of those forces that espouse the notion of a nonracial democracy, and we believe the PAC does. We would want to talk to them about the formation of that patriotic front and all related matters.

[Robinson] Let me repeat an earlier question, but in a different way. Are you prepared to take the initiative to organize such an all-party congress?

[Mbeki] No, I think there needs to be agreement. I think there needs to be agreement among all of these political parties about the matter of who convenes, and if they ask the ANC to convene I'm sure the ANC will be very happy to convene.

[Robinson] But will you take the initiative to find the agreement to organize it?

[Mbeki] Absolutely. We'll be talking to absolutely everybody about this program. In the end, I think the point should not be forgotten, that what we are trying to get at is as rapid as possible movement forward to the adoption of a new constitution.

[Robinson] Good. Once you have convened this all-party congress, who is going to sit there?

[Mbeki] The matter has to be determined of what political parties exist. We would want to ensure that all political parties participate in this process. Whatever their views might be, including the Conservative Party, including such parties as may today be objecting to the idea of an all-party conference.

[Robinson] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]?

[Mbeki] The AWB, sure. People who, among the Afrikaner community, for instance, or sections of the Afrikaner community, are putting forward notion of self-determination for the Afrikaner people, let them come and present that point of view about self-determination, and spell it out, and see whether, in fact, there would be agreement about that.

[Robinson] Do you foresee some kind of a mechanism how you can determine who will sit down at that congress?

[Mbeki] Well, I would imagine that what would have to happen is that all political parties in the country would register as political parties, including the ANC, including the National Party. And I would imagine that all of these political parties would have to demonstrate a certain level of support, because it would obviously be very foolish if, the day before registration, Thabo Mbeki forms a party and goes and registers himself as a party.

[Robinson] How can you determine that support?

[Mbeki] Well, I think there is the experience of Namibia, which I think is very useful, because in the Namibian case political parties were required to register before the elections to the constituent assembly, and in the process of registering had to demonstrate that they had the support of a certain specific number of adult Namibians. There is no particular reason that we can't follow the same procedure. At least, so that you ensure that these forces that come there do genuinely represent some political opinion in the country.

[Robinson] Well, that's a very interesting remark, and I'll tell you why. Because you have insisted previously that there should be an election to elect a constituent assembly that must draw up the new constitution, and the government seriously opposes that because, they say, after that there's no need for negotiation anyway, because it would be a one-man, one-vote election and then, perhaps, the ANC or whoever will have the majority and they can rule if they want to. But now you say there must be support for a particular party, and then that party can sit down. Why isn't that the kind of approach that you can also have for the constituent assembly?

[Mbeki] You see, we are saying that the body that sits and negotiates a new constitution has got to be truly, properly representative of all the people in the country, that even the legitimacy of the product—this constitution that will come out—that legitimacy would derive in part from the fact that the people participated in the formation of the body that draws up the constitution. So we're continuing to say it is important, necessary, vital, critical, that the constituent assembly be elected. But there must be somebody who takes that decision. We are saying that all of the political forces in the country must get together. We will present this idea, and say we believe very strongly that a constituent assembly be elected. We

believe that anybody who indeed believes in a democratic solution ought not to have any problem about a democratically constituted constitution-making body.

[Robinson] Mr. Mbeki, before we run out of time, I want to ask you this: Once the congress has been convened, what will you discuss? You say here in your statement: To set out the broad principles within which the detained constitutional work will be carried out. What are those?

[Mbeki] Constitutional principles. We believe it is important that all of those political forces that would be there should agree on a certain basic framework: one person, one vote; a united South Africa, questions of this sort; an independent judiciary; a bill of rights, questions of this kind, so that, when the constituent assembly then convenes, there are those basic principles which would have been agreed by all of the political forces that would have been there. That's one question. Second question, that the all-party congress will discuss precisely this matter: Who sits to draw up a new constitution? And, as I say, we would seek to persuade that meeting that the constituent assembly should be elected. The third matter that will have to be discussed is an interim government, representative of all of these forces, to supervise this process of transition.

[Robinson] I wanted to ask you about that. Do you foresee another election for the interim government as well, so that you will have two elections, one for the constituent assembly, one for the interim government?

[Mbeki] No, no, we are not talking about an elected interim government. We are talking about these political forces that would have come into that all-party congress having agreed to these constitutional principles, having agreed to how the constitution was going to be drawn up, then agreeing to set up an interim administration which would then ensure a fair and impartial implementation of what would have been agreed by all of them. So, not an election of interim government, but a decision coming out of the all-party congress constituting that interim government which, as I say, would then ensure the implementation of what would have been agreed at the all-party conference.

[Robinson] Probably representing all those parties at the congress?

[Mbeki] Certainly, yes, including the NP [National Party].

[Robinson] And the ANC?

[Mbeki] And the ANC.

[Robinson] Yes, of course. You would want to be there. I quickly want to ask you a few other questions. Do you foresee that this whole process would be in phases? How many phases? Do you have target dates as well?

[Mbeki] The sooner we arrive at a new constitution, the better, and we believe that there's no particular reason why there ought not to be a new constitution in this

country before the end of the year. There's no particular reason why this shouldn't happen, because the absence of a new constitution means the postponement of the liberation of all of these people who don't have a right to vote, and all of this. And we don't see why there should be too much of a delay about it. So the only phases we foresee is the convening of the all-party congress, the convening of the constituent assembly, and at the end of that process, the new constitution.

[Robinson] One quick last question, just briefly: You've stated 30 April as a deadline for removal of the obstacles between yourselves and the government. If you can't find a resolution, are you going back to armed struggle?

[Mbeki] We must find a resolution. The date of 30 April was agreed between ourselves and government. It appears in the documents published after our meeting with the government on 6 August. Government must keep to the agreement. There's no reason to assume that government does not want to keep to this agreement. They must keep to the agreement, so that all these other processes can continue.

[Robinson] Mr. Mbeki, thank you very much. Thank you for being with us tonight.

Buthelezi Rebuts Mbeki on Mandela Meeting

*MB1401105691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[SAPA PR WIRE SERVICE, Statement by Dr Mangosuthu G Buthelezi, President, Inkatha Freedom Party; issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] [No dateline as received] With ref: Mr. Thabo Mbeki, ANC [African National Congress] spokesman, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV interview, Sunday, January 13, 1991

In an interview on SABC TV on Sunday night, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, an executive member of the ANC, was asked when there would be a meeting between the leadership of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

I was astounded to hear Mr. Mbeki say that the matter depended on my acceptance of a date and venue. This was a blatant distortion of the truth.

I have yet to receive any formal indication from the National Executive of the ANC that they desire this contact. Of course I have read media reports of an ANC NEC resolution to this affect, but nothing has been officially communicated to me by them in this regard at any time.

It is well known that, in the best interests of attempting to bring about an end to hideous bloodshed and to do whatever we can to ensure healthy political coexistence and national unity, I have repeatedly said that a top-level ANC/IFP meeting would be desirable at a mutually acceptable time and venue. The leadership of the IFP has collectively made more than 50 recorded requests in this regard.

For the reasons outlined, the leadership of the IFP has mandate from its membership (stated in various conference resolutions released to the press) to meet leaders of the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance as soon as they are willing to do so. All we require is communication from them so that a date and time can be suitable arranged. This has not been forthcoming.

The reality is that the leadership of the ANC/SACP alliance has yet to reach consensus on talks at the level at issue.

In view of Mr. Mbeki's deliberate attempt to obfuscate the facts, and in recognition of the senior position he holds within the ANC, I am forced to reveal part of a telephone conversation between the deputy president of the ANC, Dr. Nelson Mandela, and myself early last week.

Dr. Mandela contacted me on another matter and in the course of general discussion he asked me—and I am quoting him directly—to “be patient” about the prospects of an ANC/IFP meeting.

His exact words were that I should “be patient” as a forthcoming ANC/IFP meeting was “in the pipeline.” He was telling me that the ANC/SACP alliance has yet to resolve the issue but that they were working on it.

Significant importance is being placed on such a meeting by many senior government officials, political commentators and others, both in South Africa and internationally. The emphasis, time and again, is that Dr Mandela and I should be seen together. Therefore, the precise state of affairs should be openly acknowledged.

In my own mind, Dr. Mandela and I are friends and always will be, no matter our political allegiances and varying party political viewpoints. The time has long perhaps past when, as some saw the need, he and I should have publicly embraced.

That symbolic moment in time, with all its inherent implications, may have been lost. It was not made possible and there was nothing either of us could do about it.

Privately we can and do speak as brothers, as some may know, and from my side I believe there to be mutual warmth and respect.

If circumstances permit us to reach out to each other for all to see, and if this is what people say is needed, I will be there as will my colleagues in the IFP.

In the meantime, all I can say is that we have talked and there is, as I perceive it, the open expression of friendship that we have had for a very long time.

We are both loyal servants of our organisations. The leaderships of our organisations do, I believe, need to meet and I am under the impression that Dr Mandela is of the same opinion. He has openly expressed the constraints he must heed. For example, when he first attempted a meeting between us he noted that he was “nearly throttled” for doing so.

That means we will get together when the ANC/SACP alliance can reach the unanimity required. The IFP has already conferred and, from our side, the usual diplomatic courtesies will only be a mere formality prior to the event.

In whatever we finally discuss, the desire of the IFP is that our actions will be constructive and of benefit to all South Africans.

Buthelezi Denies ANC Meeting 'Challenge' Issued

MB1501115891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1113 GMT 15 Jan 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Office of the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Following a statement released yesterday by the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, some media reports have said that a "challenge" was issued to the ANC [African National Congress] to provide a date and time for a meeting between the leaderships of the ANC and the IFP.

This is not so. Nowhere in Dr. Buthelezi's response to Mr. Thabo Mbeki's deliberate distortion of the facts of the matter (during an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV interview on Sunday [13 Jan] night) was the ANC "challenged" in any way.

The IFP position is quite clear. The ANC has yet to officially inform the leadership of the IFP that they desire such a meeting. Nor has any indication been forthcoming from the ANC as to when it could take place. Mr. Mbeki's assertion that the matter depended on acceptance of a date and venue by Dr. Buthelezi was not true.

It is the view of the IFP that confrontationist approaches must be strictly avoided. The IFP has no desire to further compound problems being experienced internally by the ANC/SACP [ANC/South African Communist Party] alliance in resolving this issue.

Dr. Buthelezi made it clear in his statement that the IFP has a mandate to meet with the leadership of the ANC and is willing to do so when a mutually acceptable arrangement can be made.

This was clearly dependent on the ANC/SACP alliance reaching unanimity on their side as the deputy president of the ANC, Dr. Nelson Mandela, had personally indicated to Dr. Buthelezi that the matter was "in the pipeline" and had requested that he (Dr. Buthelezi) "be patient" until the ANC was in a position to make a definite decision one way or another.

In these circumstances, the IFP would most certainly not "challenge" the ANC in this regard as we feel it is of the utmost importance that the issue be resolved constructively.

'Crucial Shifts' Seen in Mandela Policy Review

MB1301110091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Jan 91 p 4

[Report by John MacLennan: "Crucial Shifts in ANC Policies"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela's wide-ranging policy review on behalf of the organisation's national executive committee [NEC] is larded with rhetoric designed to appease radical supporters who may believe the ANC is getting soft.

But it also contains crucial shifts which lead analysts to believe the two prime negotiators for a new South Africa have already surmounted the biggest hurdles in private talks. As illustration of this the NP [National Party] has swiftly welcomed the constitutional aspects of the review. The entire climate has become much more fluid and the way is now open for substantive talks soon on a new constitution.

The ANC no longer insists on a constituent assembly—it only advocates this concept which has been totally rejected by the NP. It demands an interim government to oversee the process—and the NP in turn is ready to discuss the formation of a new super executive.

One of the review's most vital elements is the call for an all-party conference—something which the NP has promoted all along.

In the view of the NEC: "The summoning of such a congress would constitute the first step in the process leading to the adoption of the new constitution. Unless mandated by the people themselves, this congress would not itself have the power to draw up a constitution.

"The all-party congress, which can only be convened after all obstacles to negotiations have actually been removed, would have to carry out three tasks:

- To set out the broad principles within which the detailed constitutional work would be carried out.
- To determine the make-up of the body, such as an elected constituent assembly, that would draw up the constitution.
- To establish an interim government to oversee the process of transition until a new parliament was elected.

"Having decided these issues, and completed its work within a defined period of time, the all-party congress would then dissolve, unless ... it obtained a specific popular mandate to continue as a constitution making body, an interim government, or both.

"The early installation of an interim government ... is critical to the transition process.

"The National Party must understand and accept that not only apartheid legislation must be done away with, but also that its Government, itself an apartheid institution, should also be abolished. In the interim, it must be replaced by an authority which would include representatives of the NP as

well as those of other political formations that would be participating in the process of negotiation."

NP sources say much of this is acceptable because the present Government will go and the NP wants blacks in the executive. But a means will have to be found to test white opinion before a new deal comes into effect. Analysts believe, however, that all South Africans will have the opportunity to express an opinion in an all-race poll which will also quantify white voting separately.

ANC Calls for De Klerk, Vlok Resignations

*MB1501125491 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Jan 91 p 3*

[Report by Esmare van der Merwe: "Vlok Must Quit, Claims the ANC"]

[Text] Separate calls have been made by ANC [African National Congress] structures for the resignation of either President de Klerk or Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in the wake of the Sebokeng massacre at the weekend.

This demonstrates the anger in ANC circles about the Government's apparent inability to curb township violence.

The strong differences of opinion between the Government and the ANC on violence have emerged as the most contentious issue of dispute between the two organisations.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said yesterday that Mr. Vlok should not retain his job, and the Government's inability to curb violence had brought the legitimacy of the entire Government into question.

"The Government is not able to deal with the violence. This emphasises the need for an interim government. We need that, and we need it quickly."

She said there was no contradiction between the ANC's head office and the organisation's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional leadership, which yesterday called for Mr. de Klerk's resignation, but she declined to specifically support the call.

The regional leadership said it would recommend that the organisation's national leadership call for the immediate resignation of President de Klerk and the Government.

It said the Government could not "wash its hands" of the massacre, adding that the declaration of the township as an unrest area would make it difficult for residents to protect themselves.

The ANC said it believed the killings were not merely criminally motivated, but aimed at criminalising the ANC.

"The ANC has, in fact, observed many attempts in the past by the SAP [South African Police] to criminalise the ANC and lump it together with common criminals. It would be expected that they will attempt to use the Sebokeng massacre to further this objective."

It said an ANC delegation, led by deputy president Nelson Mandela and ANC PWV chairman Kgalema Motlanthe, which visited Sebokeng on Sunday [13 Jan], left the township with the clear impression that the massacre could have been prevented.

"The failure of the police in this regard leads to a loss of confidence in the police, extending right up to the minister," the ANC said.

Speaking in Pretoria, Mr. Mandela reiterated his belief that the Government had the means to curb the violence.

He said that in his talks with President de Klerk, both private and public, he had raised the question of violence.

Pressure on ANC Military To Protect Communities

*MB1501124191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 15 Jan 91 p 3*

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Township Calls for MK's Help Growing Louder"]

[Text] Prominent civic association figures involved in forming township self-defence units said yesterday the ANC [African National Congress] was coming under growing pressure to deploy its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation] (MK) to protect black communities.

Soweto Civic Association (SCA) acting publicity secretary Patrick Lephunya and Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal (CAST) president Moses Mayekiso said in interviews that grassroots calls for a visible MK presence in townships were reaching fever pitch.

They made their comments after the weekend killing of 38 people at Sebokeng outside Vereeniging and a promise by ANC president Oliver Tambo that the organisation would form defence structures in ANC zones as a matter of urgency.

Both Mayekiso and Lephunya referred to the ANC's decision at its recent consultative conference to mandate MK to play a "facilitative role" in the information of defence committees.

However, an ANC spokesman cautioned against heightened expectations of MK playing an overt military role.

He said the organisation would clear up misconceptions and spell out just what it meant at a series of regional meetings.

What the organisation had in mind was increased vigilance and information collection, he said.

But the civic leaders said grassroots structures were calling for a formalisation of the ANC's role in the setting up and running defence committees.

"We in the organisations would like MK to defend the townships," Mayekiso said.

Lephunya, whose organisation's members recently arrested and handed over to police 10 men who allegedly

raped girls at a Soweto Salvation Army home, said the township communities were looking to the ANC for further protection against violence.

"The ANC cannot ignore the continual loss of life and the destruction of property in the townships.

"The ANC call for defence units is based on the fact that the violence in the townships is not an ordinary gangster-type violence.

"It is a violence that could be state-driven, right-wing driven or orchestrated by people who want to upset the state of negotiations," he said.

In the branches of the ANC pressure on the ANC to deploy MK units in the townships had emerged on numerous occasions.

"People have said the ANC is abrogating its responsibility to defend its people against violence," said Lephunya.

Clarifying the ANC's call for defence units, an ANC spokesman said MK cadres were already visiting township communities and instructing them in the formation of proactive defence units.

The formation of defence units was, however, primarily a political rather than a military task.

ANC, NP Enter 'Partnership Politics' Period

MB1301105391 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Jan 91 p 4

[Report by John MacLennan: "'Pact Politics' Name of the Game"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the NP [National Party] have entered a period of partnership politics in which analysts expect both sides to consult increasingly on policy initiatives.

President F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela have been having regular talks to safeguard progress towards substantive constitutional negotiations and a well-informed government source confirms Mr. de Klerk even discussed his end-of-year message with Mr. Mandela before he delivered it.

In public the two sides have often been at loggerheads, but the two leaders have privately moved to establish what one political scientist has termed a political pact.

The co-operation has been forged through the realisation that the Government and the present national executive committee (NEC) of the ANC need each other to "look good" if they are both survive and achieve a new South Africa.

For this reason, say the experts, it is virtually certain Mr. Mandela's policy review this week—almost instantly welcomed by Minister of Constitutional Development Dr. Gerrit Viljoen—was discussed in broad terms with President de Klerk before he went public.

The review also provides the ANC with the initiative after a period in which some had come to the conclusion the organisation was wallowing.

Because of the strange partnership which has evolved, the Government is happy to let the ANC have the limelight because this strengthens the organisation's present leadership at the expense of the radical faction.

But in fact the ANC is now espousing government policy and a senior official source said: "First we had to take the lead. But now the Government can build on what the ANC has said."

The significant shifts in the policy review can be traced back to the meeting which led to the Pretoria Minute on August 6, when—according to Pretoria political analyst Wim Booysse, the ANC made several concessions. The Government, in return, agreed not to make these public until the organisation had time to work these through to the grassroots.

The main ones are that the ANC only advocates [preceding word in italics] a constituent assembly now (instead of demanding it) and it has ditched the so-called inseparable alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party].

The ANC has also called for an all-party conference—which was first mooted in public by the Government last November.

Stellenbosch University's Professor Hennie Kotze says the Government is also making concessions. Black local government will go soon in favour of non-racial structures and the Group Areas Act will be scrapped altogether.

There are two main obstacles still troubling negotiations. One is disagreement over the level of violence and the linked return of exiles and release of prisoners. The other is a form of interim government.

Mr. Mandela has warned the ANC is "committed to a review of the situation if outstanding agreements are not implemented by April 30 1991." This refers to the return of exiles and release of all political prisoners.

The Government's view is this is linked to the extent of violence and that it cannot release prisoners holus bolus if the country is going up in flames.

Mr. Mandela has also warned the NP cannot be both player and referee in the process of transition to democratic government. The ANC therefore wants an interim government.

The NP could get around this by appointing an executive in consultation with the other negotiators which would approve legislation while the present Government and its departments get on with the day to day running of the country.

A senior Government source also said he expected up to six Nat [NP] MPs—some of them Ministers—could resign to take part in negotiations as representatives of the NP rather than the Government.

DP [Democratic Party] leader Dr. Zach de Beer has rejected a situation in which the present Government would disband and "hand over the keys of the Union Buildings to some self-appointed interim government which would be accountable to nobody."

The road to these or other solutions, according to Professor Kotze, is best sorted out through partnership in an all-party conference which will decide on the ground rules of the game.

* ANC Predicts Rising Membership in Natal

91AF0353A Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Nov 90 p 16

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] southern Natal region is satisfied with 25,120 members it has signed-up this year—and is confident that this number will soar during the next few months.

"Most of these people were recruited during the past two months," newly elected ANC southern Natal chairman Mr Jacob Zuma told a Press conference this week, "and given the political atmosphere in Natal, I think the interim committee did very well indeed."

"We have 62 branches now in this region, and more are being launched continuously. I think we are doing remarkably well considering all the problems we have to deal with."

Such problems included the lack of efficiency in the ANC's administrative machinery, he said.

Situations often arose where the number of people attending a branch launch had been three times as many as the ANC was capable of signing-up.

He said the ANC still believed there were forces at work to destabilise their organisations. There were still areas where it was very difficult for people to meet freely and discuss recruitment campaigns for those areas.

What would make an enormous difference in the ANC's recruitment drive would be the official launch of the ANC Youth League in April next year, according to southern Natal secretary, Mr S'bu Ndebele.

He said that currently about 66 percent of South Africa's population was under the age of 29 years.

Because there were not yet any formal structures for the youth, membership figures were lower than they could have been.

He said many young black people still belonged to the South African Students' Congress (Sayco) and the national formation of the Youth League had slowed down the ANC's membership drive.—SOWETAN correspondent.

16 Jan Press Review on Issues, Problems

MB1601091191

[Editorial Report]
THE CITIZEN

'Our Sympathies Are With' Gulf Allies—In discussing the impending war in the Persian Gulf, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 15 January in a page 6 editorial states "as the United States has emphasised over and over again, you cannot offer any rewards to a man who seizes and rapes another country as Saddam has done. He has to be driven out of Kuwait and his powerful war machine has to be destroyed if there is ever to be peace in the Middle East. That is what the allies intend to do." "Although we, as a country, are not involved, our sympathies are with the allies and our concern is for all the fighting soldiers, as well as civilians, who are at risk."

THE STAR

Bush Has 'No Option' in Gulf Crisis—The "dislocation of Middle Eastern oil supplies is only one reason to put an end to the Saddam regime," claims a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 January. Iraq "invaded and brutalised a tiny nation," and President Bush who is a "leader of the free world" had "no option but to act and make it clear that such behaviour will not be tolerated. Wisely, he armed himself with legal backing via a UN resolution and a Congressional vote." Detractors say Mr. Bush "should have relied on sanctions to take effect" but there is no guarantee that sanctions would eventually bring about the demise of a "ruthless leader with much blood on his hands already."

BUSINESS DAY

Self-Defense Units To Be 'Disaster'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 January in a page 6 editorial notes it is alleged the Sebokeng killings at a funeral vigil over the weekend, and the original murder being mourned by the killing's victims, "were connected to a people's court hearing." If this is true it only underscores the fact that "in any civilised society justice can only be applied by the authorities." Also, "far from being an advertisement for self defence units as the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies claim, Sebokeng teaches that such units would be a disaster." There is the problem that the black community mistrusts the police, and BUSINESS DAY advises the ANC to "focus on solving the problem through discussions with government instead of establishing unofficial law-enforcement institutions likely to end up increasing the levels of violence."

CAPE TIMES

Defense Minister's Continuance May Be 'Untenable'— "Given the continuing failure of the South Africa Police to bring to book the murderers of David Webster, Fabian Ribeiro and other victims of political assassination, it is hardly surprising that the SADF's [South African Defense Force] Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] continues to be blamed for these killings," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English in a page 6 editorial on 14

January. "The Harms commission of inquiry could throw no light on the killings" due to a "well-orchestrated cover-up by SADF officers in charge of the CCB." "The remarkable anomaly, yet to be explained by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is how SADF officers could defy explicit orders from the Chief of the Defence Force to co-operate with the Commission—and get away with it." "General Malan will be expected to answer when the Defence Vote is debated in Parliament. If he does not do so in a satisfactory manner his continuance in office will be untenable."

TRANSVALER

Communities Should Decide Education Preferences—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **TRANSVALER** in Afrikaans on 14 January says the Pan-Africanist Congress' youth wing has urged all organizations to resist asking for black attendance at white schools. The youth wing views this as a "liberal plan to 'suppress the militancy of the black youth'." In addition, what is taught at white schools is "aimed at the white community and will mean a high failure rate for 'Africans'." Simultaneously the Conservative Party has urged people to select the school model that will "maintain the status quo if they want to keep their schools 'white'." **TRANSVALER** believes a "healthy principle would be to allow the community to find its own position, without imposing severe legislation."

DIE BURGER

Greater Discipline Needed in Black Trade Unions—Cape Town **DIE BURGER** in Afrikaans on 11 January in a page 10 editorial says this week's happenings at the Mercedes Benz factory in East London where workers left to attend an ANC rally, "does not offer much hope that a greater sense of responsibility will prevail in certain sections of the black trade unions." "For comprehensible reasons the management of the factory did not want to give permission to stop production for the duration of the rally. This decision was based on, among other things, that exceptions could not be made for only one party." In this regard, the ANC should not wash its hands in innocence. It should draw the 'people's' attention to the fact that greater discipline is vital in the black trade unions in order to attract new investors to South Africa."

BEELD

ANC 'Blindly' Opposed to Security Forces—Mr. Nelson Mandela and his co-leaders in the ANC "accuse the South African Police and the army of failing to prevent the recent massacre in Sebokeng." But now **BEELD** is "watching eagerly whether they will express any satisfaction if it appears the accused arrested so rapidly by the police in connection with the Sebokeng killings are found to be guilty. Unfortunately we do not expect that to happen. The ANC is too blindly opposed to the security forces and its remarks too disparate." Although the security forces are "not perfect, the ANC appears to be more a part of the problem than a part of the solution."

PAC Limits Power of Militant Youth Group

*MB1501075891 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
13 Jan 91 p 9*

[Article by Sekola Sello: "Have Azanyu's Young Lions Been Tamed?"]

[Text] The PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] youth wing—the militant Azanian National Youth Unity [Azanyu]—has been brought under firm control by the PAC, curbing the power that the revolutionary group has wielded in Africanist circles.

It is believed that Azanyu had its wings clipped at the PAC's recent congress.

Since the youth group was formed three years ago, Azanyu has kept alight the fires of Africanism while the PAC was in exile.

There has been a growing perception that Azanyu exercised enormous control in the organisation, with claims that the PAC was afraid of implementing policies which Azanyu rejected.

The youth faction is seen as responsible for the PAC rejecting negotiations with the government.

But it seems things have changed and the young lions of the PAC have been tamed.

Azanyu spokesmen deny that they have been the effective power behind the PAC.

While few Africanists question the role played by Azanyu when the PAC was banned, many felt the youth group played too dominant a role, to the extent of operating outside the parameters of PAC policy.

Azanyu finance secretary Nhlanhla Lebea and secretary general Carter Seleka have admitted they erred.

Recently, Azanyu dissociated itself from a PAC draft economic document released by PAC secretary general Benny Alexander.

Azanyu later apologised, but the damage was done and the youth were seen to be defiant and arrogant.

Another blow to Azanyu was that few of their radical members were elected to office in the PAC.

Instead, former Robben Islanders like president Mlamli Makwetu and Dikgang Moseneke took senior positions.

PAC publicity secretary Barney Desai would not confirm claims made against Azanyu, saying he was not prepared to make statements based on rumours.

He did admit there had been differences with Azanyu at the congress, but described these as "not substantial" and having been resolved in a brotherly way.

Azanyu's congress at Cala in the Transkei on January 26 should shed some light on the rumoured dispute and make public the group's relationship with the PAC.

NUM Calls To Reject Government Negotiations

MB1301202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2016 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Port Elizabeth Jan 13 SAPA—The New Unity Movement (NUM) on Sunday, at its sixth annual congress, called on South Africans to reject negotiations with the "ruling class", and defeat the "grand sell-out" being planned.

More than 300 delegates, including NUM members from exile, attended the three-day congress in Port Elizabeth.

According to the NUM, the leadership of the ANC-SACP-Cosatu [African National Congress/South African Communist Party/Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance has embarked on a campaign to re-establish "lines of collaboration between the oppressed on the one hand, and exploited workers and peasants on the other".

As for ongoing calls for an interim government and constituent assembly, the conference resolved "no ruling class has ever relinquished power voluntarily".

The NUM added that to call for a constituent assembly at this stage of the anti-apartheid struggle, was to hand over the initiative to the "ruling class" which, because it was the dominant force, would design an assembly to retain power.

Turning to the international arena, delegates said the political and economic problems currently experienced by the Soviet Union were not because of the inherent defects of socialism, but the result of its "maldevelopment under Stalinism and the economic and military siege by imperialism".

The NUM also resolved to support the struggle of the Palestinian people for their independence and the territory.

The NUM's National Executive Committee members for 1991, elected at the congress, are: R. Dudley, from Cape Town, M. Moodliar of Durban, A. Haupt of Cape Town, J. Classen, from Port Elizabeth, Goba Ndhlovu of Pretoria, and M. Williams from Cape Town.

* CP Questions ANC Proposed 'People's Courts'

91AF0304A Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
2 Nov 90 p 9

[Article: "Necklacing Courts in 'New South Africa'"]

[Text] The so-called "People's Courts" will certainly form part of the system of justice in the "New South Africa."

This was corroborated in an ANC [African National Congress] document dealing with a proposed system of justice, "The Genesis of People's Courts and March to People's Power," which was prepared as part of that organization's political education program.

"People's Courts were and still are among the important organs used by the people to obtain power," reads the ANC document.

"These structures are responsible to the people and have a distinctly political goal. The people have no belief in racist law and order."

Mr. Gill Marcus, an ANC spokesman, substantiated the fact that the ANC has recognized the legitimacy of people's courts. According to him, the ANC has already drafted guidelines for implementing justice in terms of the people's courts and has designated the persons concerned.

The people's courts have been responsible for a number of the worst atrocities yet to occur in South Africa. The most common method of execution after a person has been found guilty by one of these courts is by necklacing [where a tire around the person's body is set afire]. Several instances have come to light in which the condemned person has been stoned to death, and some of these actions have been captured on film.

* Denies Biblical Integration Basis

91AF0305A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
8 Nov 90 p 6

[Report by Political Editorial Staff: "APT [Andries Treurnicht], Jaap lash out at Willie Jonker"]

[Text] Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], strongly disassociated himself yesterday from confessions of the sins of apartheid.

Just as one cannot approve of everything done in the name of apartheid, one cannot biblically justify an obsession with the forcing together of peoples and communities, he said.

At the National Conference of Churches at Rustenburg yesterday, he reacted to a confession of Professor Willie Jonker, the head of the department of dogmatism of the theological faculty at the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr. Jonker acknowledged his personal contribution, as well as that of the Dutch Reformed Church, in the social, political, and structural misunderstandings of the past.

In another statement, Mr. Jaap Marais, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], said last night that he was shocked about Professor Jonker's action.

Dr. Treurnicht said that he disassociates himself "as church man and politician from the one-sided and simplistic confessions regarding the so-called sins of apartheid which are being heard in certain church circles and especially from Professor Willie Jonker now."

"Just as one cannot approve of national idolization or everything done in the name of apartheid, one cannot biblically justify an obsession with integration and the forcing together of peoples and communities.

"The time has come for the churches to give attention to the erring of the anti-apartheid movement and its connection with the theology of liberation and hence its linking with communist and revolutionary organizations and objectives," Dr. Treurnicht said.

Mr. Marais said that Professor Jonker's confession of guilt is in essence just a theologically-colored apology for the National Party's [NP] policy of racial equalization and mingling under pressure of the British and American political powers. Hundreds of thousands of Afrikaners are not prepared, however, to let themselves be placed in the dock of history by Professor Jonker.

White Males Begin Compulsory Military Service

MB1101114591 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 11-17 Jan 91 p 8

[Report by Gavin Evans: "SA Military Machine Swallows Up Another 30,000 Young Males"]

[Text] Over 30,000 white South African males began their year's military service this week, while hundreds of others were doing their best to find out how to get out of their call-ups, and three informed the defence force of their refusal to serve.

According to counsellors from the independent Conscription Advice Service, it is of growing concern to conscripts that at a time when apartheid is on its way out, compulsory military service remains a whites-only preserve.

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) leader Chris de Villiers said indications are that this is prompting growing passive resistance to the call-up—particularly among those who have completed their national service but are still liable for camps.

"Even among those who are not politically motivated there is increasing resentment that conscription is a whites-only affair.

"But with the Citizen Force camps there are very strong indications that the turnout is becoming disastrously low for the South African Defence Force. One end of the year camp near Johannesburg had only 30 people turning up out of the 400 called up, and in another it was 10 out of 75, with two of the 10 immediately being given deferment."

De Villiers said that despite the fact that the SADF [South African Defence Force] was out of Angola and Namibia and was playing a less controversial role in the townships, resistance to the system continued and the advice service had received a "stream of people requesting information on how to get deferment."

He said the number of conscripts who had publicly refused to serve in the SADF by signing the Register of Objectors had grown from 771 in 1989 to 1,300.

Since the late 1970's 21 politically motivated objectors have been charged with refusing to serve, and over 50 have been charged with the lesser offence of failing to report for military service.

This year's January call up has seen three objectors refusing to start their national service. Francois Krige reported for service in Potchefstroom and announced his refusal to serve, Uitenhage objector Warren van Rooyen took a similar stand yesterday and in Johannesburg the Reverend Alan Storey opted not to report for service.

De Villiers said the ECC had opted not to hold high-profile protests this year but would concentrate on lobbying various parties to move to end the conscription system, and on formulating proposals for a new defence force.

"But we are still strongly supporting those who refuse to serve, and find it disturbing that at a time when members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are likely to be indemnified and released from prison, pacifists like Alan Storey should still face lengthy prison sentences."

Group Areas Permits Granted in Pietermaritzburg

MB1201114291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1108 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 12 SAPA—Group area permits have been granted this week to black property buyers in Pietermaritzburg, it was reported on Saturday [12 January].

Monty Campbell, chairman of the local branch of the Institute of Estate Agents, said the first batch of group area permits had been issued this week and involved predominantly black buyers in the Westgate area.

Dr Gerald Hosking, ministerial representative for Natal in the House of Delegates, said there had been strong objections to the granting of group area permits by the residents of Westgate.

"I felt I had an obligation to those residents. The problem has been to balance the interest of residents and purchasers. It has not been easy.

"I have had to try consider the plight of the residents and the interests of the buyers and sellers."

Dr Hosking said in areas where there had been no objection, there were no problems with the granting of permits.

The granting of permits follows a delegation to Hosking on December 20.

Campbell said Friday that a delegation was given assurances that permits would be "issued shortly and continuously" by the authorities "in a controlled manner".

Campbell said that Hosking "was true to his word".

"We are delighted on behalf of the clients. I think this is a clear indication that the Group Areas Act will be repealed early this year," Campbell said.

CAST To Target Indian, Colored Councils

MB1401161191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 91 p 2

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Coloured, Indian Councils Targeted"]

[Text] Coloured and Indian management committees will be the next targets in the campaign to force the collapse of government-sponsored black local authorities.

Cas Coovadia, assistant general secretary of the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST), which spearheaded an intense campaign against local authorities, said more consumer boycotts and marches could also be expected.

"In Indian and coloured areas the management committee members are still in place," Coovadia said.

CAST is pushing for the resignation of all councillors ahead of a new deal for non-racial local governments, which central government has indicated it is willing to negotiate.

Coovadia said CAST would decide on action later this month.

"If we believe that pressure on the business community will bear fruit, we will look at limited consumer boycotts." CAST was willing to negotiate interim local government structures with provincial administrations but had not received a positive response to its approaches, he said.

CAST's activities had resulted in the virtual collapse of black local government in all provinces except Natal.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) said 240 local councillors had resigned since last February, leaving 302 council posts vacant.

The Transvaal still had 390 councillors serving out of a possible 692.

Throughout SA [South Africa], 106 administrators were running local authorities.

In the Transvaal 47 councils were still operating while 31 were being run by administrators; in the [Orange] Free State there were 38 administrators and 32 councils; in the Cape there were 35 administrators and 58 councils; and in Natal there were two administrators and 15 councils.

Coovadia said there was no indication that central government was prepared to scrap local authorities.

"All the indications are that they will protect them," he said.

While 207 resigning Transvaal councillors had cited intimidation as the reason for their resignation, Coovadia denied CAST was using the tactic.

"We reserve the right to put pressure on local authorities by peaceful means," he said.

Unrest Report Notes 15 Jan Incidents

MB1601070691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0648 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] Pretoria Jan 16 SAPA—Here is the official police unrest report as received from the SAP's [South African Police] Public Relations Division in Pretoria on Wednesday.

The following incidents were reported in the past 24 hours:

"At Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, extensive damage was caused to two huts when they were set alight.

"At Khayelitsha, Cape Town, police were compelled to use birdshot against a group of stonethrowers. No injuries were reported. Two black men were arrested."

*** Human Rights Charter Discredits Democracy**

91AF0304B Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans 2 Nov 90 p 11

[Article: "NG Church [Reformed Church in South Africa] in Terrible Quandary over Human Rights Charter"]

[Text] Until relatively recently a human rights charter had been rejected by all significant opinion-makers in South Africa except those on the left side of the political and ecclesiastical spectra. All the most important Afrikaner political parties and ecclesiastical associations have their own valid reasons for repudiating such a constitution: the political parties because it undervalues group rights, and the churches because a human rights charter is inclined to absolutize human beings.

The proposal of the South African Rights Commission for a human rights charter put an end to this unanimity among Afrikaners last year. The National Party (NP), once quite opposed to a human rights charter, has meanwhile accepted it in principle.

Now the largest Afrikaner church as well, the NG Church [Reformed Church in South Africa], has basically come out in favor of a charter of human rights.

The question is to what extent it was truly a well-thought-out decision in light of the valid criticism brought out in recent months against a human rights charter by ecclesiastical and political circles. Although that criticism was particularly directed against the Rights Commission's proposal for a human rights bill, much of it is applicable as such in principle.

In its commentary on the proposal of the Rights Commission, the Reformed Church said that each of the well-known declarations of human rights rests on a foundation that is more often tacitly assumed than not, namely the absolute

value of a human being. In the language of human rights ideology, this human being is always the individual, but with emphasis on the notion of the universal individual, meaning the fictive assumption that all human beings (all individuals) are really the same.

"Because the individual has absolute value, he has rights based solely on the fact that he is a human being; and these rights are inalienable and have absolute force. The Church, on the other hand, wants to lay down the principle that according to the Bible, only God is absolute, and if anything or anyone else is absolutized, this is idolatry. Furthermore, while it is indeed true that all are created after the image and likeness of God, this does not contradict the diversity of God's creation and the uniqueness of every person and every people," the Reformed Church declared.

The Afrikaner Protestant Church (APK) also came out unequivocally last year against a human rights charter. According to that Church, the notion of mankind fares badly in the charter of the Rights Commission. Man is at the center, he and his "rights." Neither his origin as a creature of God nor his future as one redeemed or rejected by God filters through anywhere in the "drafts." Such an image of man (so godless, so temporal, so earthly), although such a being is considered to possess any number of rights, is unacceptable for the Christian," the APK has said.

The most withering political commentary on the principle of a human rights charter was made by the Conservative Party (CP). Starting from a fresh and original angle, this party has debunked a human rights charter as fundamentally undemocratic. The portion of the party's commentary on the Rights Commission referred to reads as follows:

"The constitutional revolution contains language aimed at phasing out parliamentary sovereignty, the cornerstone of South Africa's constitutional system. The competence of the courts to put the human rights bill to the test or to declare it invalid as standard-making legislation means that the majority point of view among legislative authorities can no longer take shape in legislation as a matter of course because the judiciary may be of the opinion that it is contrary to the bill.

"It may therefore be noted," the CP said, "that the bill brings a perceptible antidemocratic element into our constitutional system. Suppose, for example, that the CP should take over the government and accept legislation in keeping with party policy. In the light of the foregoing discussion, it is clear that such legislation would in all likelihood be inconsistent with the political terms of the bill. Any legislative measure would accordingly immediately run the danger of being declared illegal because of the intervention of the court.

"This means that, despite the fact that the majority of voters had placed the CP at the reins of government, the court—or certain of its judges at any rate—might declare the majority will null and void. Basic democratic principles thus fall

victim while the minority opinion is clothed with authority through the intervention of the court. The fact that the charter can be amended only by a three-fourths majority means that only a small minority is needed to render the majority opinion negative."

The fact that the CP has appended a charter of human rights means that the current majority opinion must be operative ad infinitum, even if the present majority is reduced to a small minority. This means, the party has warned, that only unconstitutional methods will then offer a possibility of political success.

In light of the specific theological and political objections against a charter of human rights, the question may rightly be asked whether the General Synod has actually thought things out well and whether it has received sufficient leadership from the experts.

* Post-Apartheid Economic Role in Region Weighed

* 'Regional Hope' Seen

91AF0379A Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "Changes in SA [Republic of South Africa] Offer Some Regional Hope"]

[Text] A bleak future awaits sub-Saharan Africa, which is facing large population growth, declining living standards, huge debt and a falling share of the world market.

But Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) economist Edwin Basson says political changes in SA [Republic of South Africa] offer the countries in southern Africa a ray of light.

The region is plagued with population growth of more than 3 percent a year and this has resulted in a declining trend in GDP [gross domestic product] and food output per capita.

The 1987 World Bank report says few sub-Saharan countries—SA excluded—had per capita income of more than R1,300 [rands] a year.

Most of those countries earning more than R1,300 per capita GNP [gross national product] were in southern Africa, such as Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

There were, however, also a few countries in southern Africa with per capita GNP of less than R800 a year, such as Malawi, Zaire, Zambia and Tanzania.

But, says Basson, southern African countries appear more affluent than their northern brethren.

On top of the low incomes, most southern African countries experienced a decline in per capita food output.

Angola, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire experienced a fall in per capita food output up to 2 percent, while the food output in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe dropped by more than 2 percent a year.

Drought

Basson says this is due to the increases in population, but the severe drought between 1983 and 1985 has also influenced these figures.

Apart from becoming poorer and hungrier every year, African countries also experienced an increase in external debt.

The African Development Bank says African debt increased to \$225.6bn by the end of 1989, of which \$850m was debt from southern Africa.

In addition, Africa's share of the world market has declined from more than 3 percent in 1960 to less than 1.5 percent in 1985.

This is because African countries rely on primary export goods, the demand for which has fallen in the '80s.

In 1980, 17 sub-Saharan countries were defined as least developed. By 1989, this figure had grown to 28.

Basson says the wars and political inefficiencies which prevailed in many of these countries have contributed to this bleak picture.

In addition, the economies of many African countries rely heavily on agriculture and other primary production.

On average, agriculture is responsible for about 80 percent of GDP and 50 percent of employment.

Primary production also plays a significant role in economic activity.

In Botswana, hailed as the economic miracle of Africa (apart from SA) about 80 percent of the GDP is generated through diamond mining.

Given the effect of wars on agricultural production and the variations of the weather in the '80s, the chances of having a successful economy based on agriculture production are small.

He says the only ray of light for countries in southern Africa can be found in political changes in SA.

It is significant that most countries in southern Africa still rely on SA for many of their import and export markets.

Problems

Despite political rhetoric, Zimbabwe, for instance, in 1989 bought 21 percent of its imports from SA and sold 12 percent of its exports to SA.

However, Basson says SA is by no means without its problems.

It shares at least one characteristic with its neighbours—unemployment—which unofficial estimates put between 13 percent and 27 percent.

But, he says, a fair proportion of new employment opportunities have been created by small and medium sized businesses.

SBDC statistics show about 27,000 opportunities were created a year by small businesses in its nine years of existence.

A number of SA's neighbours are showing interest in the SBDC's concept, which might develop into a much needed export product—the technology to create labour opportunities.

*** Environmental Issues Noted**

91AF0379B Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "Environment Issues Play a Key Role"]

[Text] Environmental factors are playing an important role in the Development Bank of SA's (DBSA) decisions on development projects.

DBSA environmental unit project leader John Holland says while the bank has always been sensitive to environment issues, it formed an environmental unit to address this component of development last year.

He says the DBSA aims to be anticipatory towards environmental issues as many actions are irreversible.

"We have a responsibility to other generations. We cannot use up irreplaceable stocks at their expense. Once they are gone, they are gone," he says.

Dangers

The environmental unit, responding to requirements from borrowers, assesses the environmental dangers associated to any development project and will give financial assistance to overcome these.

Holland says any action has an impact on the environment and trade-offs have to be made between the environment and development.

But if proper research and effective strategies are introduced in the planning stage the environment does not have to suffer.

Taking environmental factors into account is easier in developed nations than in developing nations, where the priority of many is just to survive.

The unit examines a wide range of impacts when assessing a project, including biotic, economic, socio-economic, atmospheric, geological and soil, as well as secondary impacts.

*** Warning Against Domination**

91AF0379C Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "Post-Apartheid SA [Republic of South Africa] Must Treat Warily With Its Neighbours"]

[Text] Various factors have opened up the prospects of economic interaction and co-operation between countries in southern Africa.

Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) chairman Simon Brand says these include Namibian independence, the reduction of the level of organised armed conflict in most parts of the region and the start of a process of internal constitutional negotiation in SA [Republic of South Africa].

While post-apartheid SA is set to play an important role in the region, development experts say its future will depend on how SA approaches its neighbours.

One expert says: "SA should not rush into the region like a bull in a china shop and attempt to dominate it economically.

"Instead of going in as the great giant of Africa, it must be sensitive to needs and feelings."

He says the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) was formed 10 years ago not only to isolate SA politically, but also to lessen the region's economic dependence on SA.

If these countries believe they are being dominated by SA, they will make it an outcast.

He says strategy should place special emphasis on developing interdependence between SA and others in the region rather than the one-sided dependence on SA seen in the past.

Instability

If this is not done, it will lead to continued political instability in southern Africa to the detriment of all.

Instead, the region should be developed as an economic whole, with an emphasis on projects which will be to the benefit of all parties and create interdependence.

Examples of how this can be done include the Botswana Soda Ash project, the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and the development of the Maputo port.

In each of these, both the country where the development takes place and SA stand to gain.

However, the neighbouring countries hold some of the cards, knowing that SA is dependent on them and needs their resources.

The plus side could include SA's technical assistance and management, skills.

Observers also say it must not be thought any SA government will have huge amounts of money to pour into neighbouring states.

They say a post-apartheid government will have its investment capital limited by its need to take care of its own back yard.

It will have to attend to backlogs which include housing and education.

However, this might not be true for SA's private sector, which could, were it economically sound, invest in joint ventures.

But a South African government, benefiting from its international financial standing, could take the lead in mobilising development aid from abroad for southern Africa.

The southern African economic region, which comprises the 10 SADCC countries and SA, is characterised by large diversities in terms of geography, population and GDP [gross domestic product], as well as in the economies of different countries.

Brand says the nature of interaction and co-operation will be determined by underlying economic factors as modified by the national political goals and domestic pre-occupations of individual countries.

Ambitious

He says it appears unlikely that, even under normalised political circumstances, that countries in the region will consider it to their advantage to rush into ambitious arrangements for economic co-operation, such as a common market or economic union, that would include SA.

He says the history in Africa of such ambitious co-operation arrangements does not augur well for the success of such an approach.

It appears the normalisation of economic interaction between SA and other countries is more likely to take the course of selective, pragmatic and incremental steps to closer economic co-operation.

These steps can be taken in such fields as infrastructural utilisation and development, the exchange of know-how and information, and, most probably initially on a bilateral basis, specific arrangements on trading relationships.

Institutionally, the route towards closer multi-lateral economic co-operation is more likely to be along the lines of the SADCC model than through a general expansion of the Southern African Customs Union or Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa, says Brand.

*** Redressing Farmers' Inequalities**

91AF0379D Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "Effort To Improve Balance Between Big and Small Farmers"]

[Text] For many years, agriculture in southern Africa has been characterised by a dual system.

On the one hand, there are commercially-based, large-scale operations dominated by white farmers, and on the other, subsistence-orientated agricultural operations dominated by blacks.

The large-scale agricultural sector has been relatively well served with infrastructure, input and marketing systems, credit, extension and research services and training facilities.

However, the opposite is true of the small-scale agricultural sector.

In some respects, this pattern has changed in Zimbabwe and Malawi.

But the differences in access to infrastructure and support services in SA [Republic of South Africa] and Namibia are still stark.

Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) chairman Simon Brand says there have been efforts in both countries to improve the situation.

An example of what can be done is the joint development of the Komati/Lomati and Crocodile River basins between SA, Swaziland and Mozambique.

But Brand says the merits of such schemes should be weighed against other, less capital and management intensive approaches which can make basic infrastructure and service support accessible to many small-scale farmers who have to rely on rainfall.

Development projects are likely to aim at improving the transport infrastructure to give farmers in isolated areas access to inputs and markets.

Brand says while SA can contribute significantly to the pool of research facilities and skills in the region, it can in turn benefit from the intensive exposure to the small-scale orientated research done in other parts of the region.

In the marketing sphere, there are advantages in a more open pursuit of mutually beneficial trading opportunities, but this is likely to proceed on a bilateral basis, says Brand.

*** Foreign Aid To Continue**

91AF0379E Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "Foreign Aid Is Still Available"]

[Text] The opening of Eastern Europe does not necessarily mean sub-Saharan Africa will lose out on foreign aid, says SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organization] executive Paresh Pandya.

Pandya recently visited international aid agencies in Europe, including the World Bank, and has compiled a report identifying business opportunities for SA [Republic of South Africa] companies from international aid programmes.

He says aid will go to Eastern Europe, but not at the expense of southern Africa.

Generated

This is because much of the aid for Eastern Europe will be generated from within Europe.

He says the World Bank sees the level of underdevelopment in Africa as greater than in Eastern Europe and it has a basic commitment to Africa.

While SA does not get direct funding from the World Bank, it is eligible to participate in projects outside SA.

Pandya says: "The World Bank is positive about SA involvement in civil engineering and construction projects in Africa, especially in the sub-Saharan region.

"It sees SA playing an important role in the development of southern Africa, thus creating opportunities for our entrepreneurs."

Foreign aid to the southern African region runs into tens of millions of dollars and a major provider of funds is the World Bank.

Pandya says in 1989 the bank alone allocated \$21.4bn for infrastructural aid programmes, of which 18 percent was for Africa.

Recipients include southern African countries where SA has a geographic advantage as a supplier and business partner.

Assistance

World Bank assistance to the sub-Saharan region in 1989 was \$3.9bn.

This represents a steady rise from \$1.5bn in 1985, \$2bn in 1986, \$2.1bn in 1987 and \$2.9bn in 1988. World Bank aid is estimated to reach \$4.4bn in 1990.

The World Bank has begun focusing on practical projects which will involve the man in the street and lead to his social upliftment, says Pandya.

*** SAFTO's Foreign Trade Center**

91AF0379F Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organization] Sets Up Regional Centre"]

[Text] The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) has established a Regional Trade Center (RTC) to promote co-operation and enhance the flow of information in the southern African region.

RTC manager Angela Self says the aim is to promote trade, development and investment opportunities.

As its first step, the RTC is looking to build on relationships with Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia. Its emphasis is on co-operation.

Strengthened

Self says there are various areas of common interest on which co-operation can be strengthened and extended.

The different countries have skills and experiences which can be shared to the benefit of all.

The RTC is still in its embryo stage, but Self says it will eventually develop into a regional network as ties between the countries grow.

*** Investment in KwaNdebele**

91AF0379G Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "KwaNdebele Opens Its Doors to Industrialists"]

[Text] Examples of successful decentralisation are found in KwaNdebele, where over 100 industries, involving an investment of more than R400m [rand] from the private sector, have been established in the past six years.

These have been established in conjunction with the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) and have led to more than 8,000 jobs being created.

Many of the investors have come from Italy, Germany, Israel and the Far East.

Investors include major corporations such as Krost, a division of Prestige Housewares, which has invested R40m in a 20,000m² plant at Ekandustria, KwaNdebele's industrial hub.

Among the latest industrial developments at Ekandustria are the investments, worth R24m, by major companies Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] and Latex.

The SMX [expansion unknown] division of Sasol Chemical Industries has bought the entire assets and facilities of National Explosives for nearly R20m after negotiations lasting almost a year.

The division specialises in the production of water-gel explosives for the mining industry and intends to more than double the Ekandustria plant's output.

The construction of a R4m factor by Latex, a member of the industrial group owned as Steven Cohen of the U.S.,

is nearly completed and will be on full stream shortly for the manufacture of surgical, industrial and household elastic gloves.

Investment opportunities in KwaNdebele have elicited favourable responses from industrialists in the Far East, and entrepreneurs from South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan are among the most frequent visiting KwaNdebele to investigate business opportunities.

The KNDC has recruitment agents in Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Israel and Hong Kong.

Overseas industrialists include 17 from Taiwan, one from South Korea, four from Israel and eight from Europe.

Established industries are as diverse as diamond-cutting, textiles, plastics, manufacturers of computers and bulk refrigeration units, a fireproof cement plant and vegetable and groundnut processing factories.

They supply local markets and in many instances export to overseas and African countries, earning valuable foreign exchange.

During the 1989/90 financial year, 67 applications were received from industrialists for the establishment of industries in KwaNdebele and 21 existing industries applied to extend their operations.

Of the 88 applications, 42 were approved.

In addition, some 28 new factories exceeding 60,000m² were established during this period, creating 2,000 jobs and more than R10m was injected into the local economy through wages and salaries.

A plus point attracting industrialists to KwaNdebele is its abundant labour force and close proximity to the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] markets and Jan Smuts airport for exports.

Some 60 percent of KwaNdebele investors have followed up their initial investments with expansion programmes totalling more than R150m.

Apart from its involvement in major industry, the KNDC places emphasis on the development of the prosperity of the Ndebele people and encourages small businessmen to enter the marketplace.

*** Regional Trading Blocs**

91AF0379H Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 14

[Article: "Regional Trading Blocs Seen as the Way of the Future"]

[Text] The growing importance of regional trading blocs in international trade has prompted talk of the formation of a sub-Saharan trade bloc, which includes SA [Republic of South Africa].

While many believe the region will move in this direction, they do not believe it is a possibility in the short term.

There are major discrepancies between the economies of the countries. Some observers say countries in the region should first build up co-operation and develop trust.

International

Sacob [South African Chamber of Business] deputy director general Ron Haywood says trading blocs, both formal and informal, are becoming important in international trade.

Europe will become a single market in 1992 and a formal grouping is being formed in Asia—the Association of South East Asian Nations.

In addition, a grouping is emerging in North America, following a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Canada. In the future, this could include Mexico and even South American countries.

Africa could be left out in the cold if it does not boost intra-regional co-operation.

Haywood says with attention focused on Eastern Europe, southern Africa will have to survive by itself and look for opportunities of trade and two-way investment.

If a sub-Saharan trading bloc is to be successful, SA, which could make a major input, should be included.

However, SA must not be seen to be, nor in fact will it be, the dominating force, merely one of many contributors.

SA has infrastructure and facilities which could be extended and the pooling of the region's resources could be to the benefit of all.

In addition, geographic factors make it natural and cost effective for southern African countries to be trading together, says Haywood.

As political reform takes place in SA, many countries in the region are easing their stance on the country.

It is possible the "new SA" will join trade groupings like the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area of eastern and southern Africa (PTA), to which some SADCC members also belong.

The SADCC, set up 10 years ago to isolate SA politically and lessen the region's economic dependence on it, consists of Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Enhance

At SADCC's two-day annual summit in Gaborone in Botswana in August, SADCC leaders said prospects for a democratic SA would enhance the efforts for co-operation among the countries of the region.

SADCC executive-secretary Simba Makoni said a post-apartheid SA would join the SADCC as an equal partner, but domination by SA under whatever political system would not be accepted.

PTA members include Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

There is the possibility that Zaire and Namibia could also become PTA members.

Formal

Already SA is part of a formal grouping, the Southern Africa Customs Union, which was formed in 1910 and includes Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. SA, Lesotho and Swaziland also make up the Common Monetary Area.

SA also has trade links with Zambia and Zimbabwe, a bilateral trade agreement with Malawi and before the war years it had close ties with Mozambique and Angola.

Haywood says recent visits by UN delegations and African leaders to SA and President F.W. de Klerk's visit to Madagascar show SA is being seen as having a major role to play in the region's development.

* Energy for Region Studied

91AF0379I Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 14

[Article: "Search for a Way To Bring Energy to All"]

[Text] The National Energy Council (NEC) is finalising an outline of a strategy on energy for the developing sections of southern Africa.

It expects to hand this to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs in the next few months.

NEC energy for development division manager Izak Kotze says the bottom line of the strategy is to supply adequate and affordable energy to satisfy basic needs and contribute to uplifting quality of life.

He says any policy on energy must take various factors into account, especially costs.

The most useful strategy is to look for the least expensive mix from all available energy resources.

In addition, the solution must be acceptable to the consumer, who must be willing and able to pay for it.

Remote

Kotze says in its analysis in drafting the concept policy the NEC looked at four broad areas.

These include remote rural areas, including farms not connected to the electricity grid, inner rural areas closer

to the cities where some formal residential areas do not have electricity and where informal settlements are forming rapidly.

The NEC's analysis shows that, especially in rural areas, people have been dependent on wood and, to a lesser extent, animal dung for their requirements.

People in inner rural areas and informal settlements have made the transition to using paraffin, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and coal where available.

In more formal areas, people use electricity from the national grid, but also depend on paraffin, LPG and coal.

In addition to the costs of the energy carrier, there is the cost of purchasing the appliance.

Because electrical appliances are the most expensive, there is often a low electricity uptake in townships which have been supplied with electricity for years.

Desire

However, Kotze says electricity is the most useful carrier of energy and there is a general desire to see it supplied all over in the long run.

The NEC would like to see energy policy involving the consumer in a bottom-up approach, making the most cost-effective use of available resources.

This should be done on a regional basis because each region has different needs and resources, says Kotze.

The NEC's study examines renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, hydro and biomass (wood and organic wastes).

It also looks at education on energy utilisation and the introduction of renewable alternatives.

Kotze says a holistic approach is required.

Energy policy must go hand in hand with a population development strategy and much rests on political answers.

* Witwatersrand: Economic Nucleus

91AF0379J Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 15

[Article: "Witwatersrand Economy Rests on its Mines"]

[Text] The importance of mining emphasises the economic position of the Witwatersrand in the southern African region.

The PWV's manufacturing and mining industries have encouraged economic links with a large surrounding area, and the Witwatersrand has evolved as the economic nucleus of the sub-continent.

While the Witwatersrand's economic development is closely linked with gold's discovery in 1886, it was the development of the vast potential of the Witwatersrand Main Reef which distinguished the Rand from the diamond fields.

Sankorp chief economist Peet Strydom says although the diamond fields created SA's [Republic of South Africa's] first major commercial centres in the interior, the Witwatersrand played a dynamic role through its vast economic potential, which allowed it to benefit from economies of scale in production.

"This emphasised the importance of capital, which was to a large extent supplied through international markets."

The importance of economies of scale in the gold mining industry underlie the capital intensive nature of the business, and foreign capital—with equity capital in particular—played a key role in gold mining's development on the Witwatersrand.

From 1870 to 1936, about 27 percent of foreign capital flows into SA went to the Witwatersrand.

Flows

These flows were mainly from Britain during the 19th century, but France, Switzerland and Germany overtook Britain during the 20th century.

Because of international policy changes in taxation, exchange controls and trade restrictions, long-term international equity capital lost its importance after World War I.

SA's mining houses started playing an important role in mine funding—especially in the form of foreign loans.

"The mining houses' success in funding mines through foreign sources was an important part in integrating the Witwatersrand with international capital markets," says Strydom.

Early developments laid the foundation for the extensive financial services industry in Johannesburg.

The declining role of foreign equity capital in SA continued after the Second World War.

Immediately after the war, long-term foreign equity capital invested in SA amounted to 25.3 percent of GDP [gross domestic product], but this fell to 14.7 percent—especially during the '80s.

Capital flows also played a part in integrating the Witwatersrand with African states—especially through mining companies' extending their activities to countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zaire and Tanzania.

"By the end of 1986, SA's foreign investment in Africa was 11 percent of its total foreign investments, being third most important after the EEC and North and South America."

Strydom says long-term domestic private capital featured strongly in these developments, and at end—1986, 79.1 percent of SA's non-bank private sector foreign investment in Africa was long-term capital.

Port Elizabeth Booming

91AF0379K Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 15

[Article: "Growth the New Word as PE [Port Elizabeth] Booms"]

[Text] Few of the signs of recession are to be seen in Port Elizabeth.

Instead, the city is experiencing expansion projects by a number of large businesses, on-going property development and a surge in confidence brought about by the flow of business from the Mossas project.

Industrial development officer at the city council Andre Crouse says: "We had our recession before the rest of the country when Ford withdrew from SA [Republic of South Africa] and the motor industry was in turmoil.

Gear Up

"This forced us to gear up for hard times—so when the recession hit the country we were ready for it."

Although it is over three hours drive from Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth—as the nearest city—is reaping most of the benefits arising from the project.

Traffic through the town has increased, causing retailers' turnover to grow—and business confidence has soared.

Greenacres Shopping Centre—among the largest regional centres in SA—is nearing completion: and when Dion's store in the centre opened recently it reported a national record turnover.

Lennon Pharmaceuticals is undertaking a R30m [rand] expansion programme; the motor and related industries are expanding; and two factory projects—one worth R110m—are on the verge of construction.

*** Northern Transvaal Potential**

91AF0379L Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 15

[Article: "North Transvaal Has the Potential To Be a Major Growth Area"]

[Text] SA's [Republic of South Africa] far north region is likely to benefit most from economic and political change.

As co-operation and increased trading replaces sanctions and boycotts, the far northern Transvaal should develop as the main growth centre serving the growing markets of the neighbouring states and countries to the north.

This part of SA, in which the self-governing territory of Lebowa is a major geographical and economic component, has, arguably, the best growth potential of any area in southern Africa.

It has substantial mineral resources, including chrome and platinum, and a number of large-scale agricultural projects producing maize, cotton, coffee and citrus fruit.

The region also has considerable tourist potential, including the nearby Kruger National Park.

There are other natural areas, game lodges and trails which will become popular as people in the larger centres look for places to escape from the pressures of city life.

Lebowa and the north have scope for population development in line with economic growth.

Population

It's estimated the population of the far north is around 4.5-million to 5-million.

Lebowa's population is around 2.5-million.

The Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) is one of the prime movers in the economic growth of the area.

In recent years it has established a number of new industries with investors from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Germany and Israel locating factories alongside industrialists from other parts of SA.

The LDC has established about 350 manufacturing enterprises and created about 180,000 jobs.

An LDC source says the needs of the future throughout SA will be employment, education and housing.

Apart from its work in establishing industries and creating job opportunities, emphasis is placed on the development of small entrepreneurs, either as commercial traders, small manufacturers or service providers.

"The LDC also has an active housing programme assisting people—particularly in the lower income brackets—to get their own homes.

"It also handles low-cost housing projects on behalf of the Lebowa government," he says.

*** Role of Parastatals**

91AF0379M Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 90 p 15

[Article: "Parastatals Have a Key Role To Play"]

[Text] Government and parastatals have a key role to play in development.

Agencies such as the KwaZulu Finance & Investment Corporation (KFC), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and others have been at the forefront of development activities which would not have been possible without support from the state.

Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn said recently there was a need for a clear commitment on ways in which state funding could be deployed—together

with private sector resources—for development in areas which had become critical for peace, quality of life and investor confidence.

He said the KFC had an admirable record in this regard, and its work illustrated some of the approaches and strategies for development.

Striving

"Development means striving for the establishment of fair competition. This is a condition as basic as the running of a law court.

"Two goals for governments arise from this. They should—as far as possible—avoid penalising success in fair competition through excessive taxation.

"Simultaneously, they must mobilise resources to create basic conditions for fair competition."

He said this was where state-funded and state-assisted development agencies became relevant.

They had to meet basic conditions such as equality before the law for defendants and plaintiffs alike and the right of all citizens to vote.

"Simply stated, it's socio-economic democracy. A political democracy without a fundamental foundation of socio-economic democracy is a volatile and dangerous state of affairs," he said.

The KFC's objectives are to promote development for people in the KwaZulu-Natal region through financing of the investment in sound productive enterprises and projects.

"In this task, one important strategy is to act as a catalyst. Hence, in the 12 years since its establishment, of the R1,5bn which the KFC has channeled into the expansion of economic opportunity, more than R750m [rands] has been private capital, for which the KFC has facilitated productive opportunity."

Principle

Perhaps a first principle around which to build agreement in approaches to development was that it demanded participation by both state and private sectors, that parastatal agencies had an important role, but they had to develop synergy in conjunction with private initiative.

"We must guard against the one impeding the efforts and energies of the other: they must be complementary."

Steyn said there were more than 10-million poor people in SA [Republic of South Africa], and the challenge was to uplift their quality of life.

In 1989/90, the KFC, for instance, granted loans targeted at low cost housing and small businessmen.

The average KFC low cost housing loan was R16,000, its "normal" average housing loan R23,000, its average small industry loan R9,000. The "normal commercial loans" averaged R22,000.

* Partition To Safeguard All Group Rights

91AF0304C Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans

2 Nov 90 p 12

[Article by Gustaf Claassens: "Minority Rights in 'New South Africa' a Myth"]

[Text] The NP [National Party] point of departure—an undivided South Africa with full and equal citizenship and equal rights of suffrage for all, up to the highest level, as well as the protection of minority rights—has not yet been successful in a very heterogeneous country such as ours anywhere in the world. Nevertheless, the government is trying to create the impression that it is achieving success in this effort, knowing that South Africa is often described as a world within a world and, in addition, that the figures ultimately give conclusive proof of it.

The announcement of open membership of the NP confirms still further that the party continues to strive unswervingly and to work toward a multiracial South Africa, whence the pronouncements concerning the irreversibility of the process. The NP is indeed in the process of becoming the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) of South Africa.

Ethnicity

The result of the pronouncements is that whites are doomed to a one-man one-vote situation on a communal electoral list and that schools, neighborhoods, and all that go along with them are being held out to the whites as guarantees, just like the certainty that the mist will disappear with the coming of the sun. The message is clear: The "New South Africa" of the NP makes no provision for ethnicity, and whenever reference is made to the protection of groups, all that is meant are the interest groups which, in any event, are being integrated.

The moment the question arises over what means are to be used to guarantee minority rights, a Babel-like confusion comes to exist, inasmuch as the government, by the mouth of its ministers themselves, has not once called for consensus concerning the watered-down concept. Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee probably still attaches importance to the whites as a separate group when he says: "We are really well-placed to maintain good administration and to be ready to fill in any post to support reflection on communal living in South Africa. In this case, it is white communal living. This cannot be glossed over. The matter under discussion here is the communal lives of whites, and this cannot be shut out of people's minds. It is a reality."

Race

While Mr. Coetsee went on at great length about the whites, his interpretation seems to be in direct opposition to the pronouncements of his colleague, Minister of Political Development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, when he says: "Minorities that need protection will have to be defined on the basis of freedom of association and in terms of such factors as language, culture, or ethnicity. The unacceptable group definitions according to race (as defined by Mr. Coetsee) and in the prescriptive language of the statutes, will have to be let go."

While these two ministers contradict one another in a matter of such importance, another minister, Mr. Hernus Kriel, comes on the scene, saying: "In the case of the group districting laws, we have the same problem; and the NP is currently giving a great deal of attention to defining what a group is and to the whole question of what 'group' means." Unbelievable! The NP wants to guarantee group rights, but does not even know what "group" means itself!

Mudge

How the NP government thus still guarantees minority rights only its officials know, says DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] leader Dirk Mudge in the following pronouncement concerning South-West Africa: "But the whites are a minority; they will always be a minority. They cannot be protected in any way. Guarantees for minorities are a waste of time."

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has expressed himself on this subject, saying: "Every human being must provide the guarantee for his own continued existence."

The way the NP is reaching for a charter of human rights in an undivided South Africa offers no guarantee either. Even the national president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has himself said: "What about the protection of minorities in

the proposed charter of human rights made by the PRP [expansion unknown] (later the PFP [Progressive Federal Party])? All these frills are worthless if they are not supported by the overpowering trust and support of by far the greater majority of the population. When a people believes in democracy, rule of law and the protection of minorities, there is no need for sweet-sounding charters. And when those in authority try to take unfair action against a minority, then there is no charter that will turn them away from their goal."

De Klerk

Mr. de Klerk goes still further when he asks: "To what conclusion does all of this bring us? That the PFP policy of power-sharing in a federation plunges South Africa into an unprecedented power struggle that will inevitably result from the disruption of law and order, the economy, racial harmony, and peace; that the PFP policy is a blueprint for the destruction of whites and that it will deliver all minority groups to the mercy of the power group—and that it is even a group that accepts Marxism—emerging as victors in the power struggle."

Now Mr. de Klerk offers this as a solution!

Thus the question remains: What indeed does the NP offer to the white voter. The only alternative can be nothing other than a government that consists of a majority of blacks (ANC [African National Congress]?). Dr. Viljoen corroborates this point of view when he says: "The NP cannot be the nation's government if we seriously show our intentions in a new constitution."

Is it all over? Definitely not! True nationalism can never fail. The world itself is an example of this. Nationalism suffers setbacks but can never be suppressed. From a historical viewpoint, no single one of the larger or smaller groups has an exclusive or prior right to the entire territory of South Africa, but each group has a moral, legal, historical, and constitutional right to at least a part of the land.

Angola

Defense Minister Swears in New Army Officers

MB1501204291 Luanda ANGOP in French 1959 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jan (ANGOP)—In Luanda on Monday [14 January] Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale presided over the swearing-in ceremony of the new senior military officers of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], who were appointed to their posts by presidential decree.

Those officers are: Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Sebastiao, head of the FAPLA National Political Directorate, who replaced Colonel Joao Manuel Lourenco, who in turn will become the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for social and economic affairs.

Lt. Col. Fernando Joao da Rosa and Major Carlos Rodrigues Coelho da Cruz Faisca were among other senior military officers attending the swearing-in ceremony. Lt. Col. Rosa will be the head of the Angolan military mission in Sao Tome and Principe. Maj. Carlos Faisca will be the commander of the Presidential Regiment.

UNITA Wants Next Talks Held 'Seriously'

MB1201075991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Commentary: "It Is Necessary To Discuss Peace in Angola Seriously"]

[Text] It is fully agreed between the involved parties that the upcoming sixth round of talks will be based on the Washington document issued on 13 December 1990 after a five-way meeting of very high-ranking delegations from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], the United States, the USSR, and Portugal.

For the next round of talks to contribute truly and efficiently toward peace in Angola, however, it is necessary to approach the negotiating process in a different manner. It is necessary that the MPLA-PT should take things seriously.

Even before the beginning of the sixth round of talks, we already hear some people ask when will it end, as if the delegations were going to Portugal for something else other than to negotiate. The UNITA delegation has on various occasions protested against this kind of approach to the Angolan peace process.

What is more, it is equally necessary that the MPLA-PT leadership should know that its delegation must be led by someone who can truly negotiate, and not turn the process into a fascist gendarmerie exercise by sending

stooges—Gestapo chiefs who are well known for their many crimes which are condemned by the Angolan people and all of democratic mankind.

The rounds of talks have on many occasions become an opportunity for continuous banquets, without the holding of substantial plenary meetings. Press statements are then issued which give the impression that everything is proceeding smoothly.

The time has come to hold serious discussions to save lives in Angola and to restore genuine peace, a multi-party democracy, as well as free, just, and internationally supervised elections that will guarantee the establishment of a democratic government in the service of the people, in a dignified society of social justice.

The Angolan people are tired of empty statements that run counter to the march of history. They want to see concrete steps based on the Washington declaration to find a just and viable political solution.

The United States, the USSR, and Portugal should not allow more delays in resolving the Angolan problem. Accordingly, they must categorically prevent all the MPLA-PT's delaying maneuvers.

A cease-fire in Angola must be signed simultaneously with the setting of a date for elections and the effective establishment of a multiparty system.

The combatant parties—that is, UNITA and the MPLA-PT, are the ones that must make peace instead of trying to prolong and complicate the process with a view to merely allowing the Luanda puppet regime to carry out last-minute maneuvers with groups that it intends to establish. The Angolan people know that our fatherland needs a responsible government. There is a need to replace the corrupt and incompetent Luanda regime.

The Angolan people support and demand that UNITA should head the next Angolan government, led by our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, the time of truth has come. Let us demand serious negotiations with people capable of discussing the Angolan problem.

The delegations from the two warring sides—that is, UNITA and the MPLA-PT, must engage in serious negotiations that are different from the previous ones held in Portugal.

The Angolan people have a right to be well-governed and well-represented. The Angolan people have a right to choose, for the first time, their own rulers through a genuinely democratic process.

UNITA is confident that it will win the elections because we deserve to win. We are the genuine representatives and defenders of the Angolan people's deep aspirations. We want a free, dignified, and united fatherland. We want a solidarity-conscious fatherland that is respected worldwide.

Long live the Angolan people! Honor and glory to our fatherland's heroes who died for freedom, multiparty democracy, free elections, and social justice.

UNITA Reports Shootout Among FAPLA Forces

MB1501091591 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Rivalries between FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] officers and soldiers stationed in Luena city, Moxico Province, recently led to an uncontrollable shootout. Our correspondent in that province learned this from reliable sources yesterday. Many soldiers were wounded in the shootout [words indistinct] near the barracks where those troops were staying.

The sources report that the shootout began when an officer shot at two soldiers for reasons that have not yet been determined.

African Development Bank Backs Projects

MB1501091091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] In December 1990, the African Development Bank [ADB] approved two projects worth \$140 million for Angola. This was disclosed by Ismael Martins, the former minister of foreign trade [words indistinct]. He added that \$20 million has been earmarked for reconstruction projects in southern Angola. The remainder of the money will be used to support small and medium-sized farmers.

The ADB director has disclosed that his institution could allow Angola to use some of its experts to help with economic studies. In his opinion, Angola will be able to overcome its current economic crisis if it sticks to ongoing reform plans. He also noted that Angola's debt does not exceed 15 to 20 percent of its reimbursement capacity.

The ADB official explained that the Angolan Government can easily control its debt, adding that it is not a large debt by comparison with the debts of countries with bankrupt economies.

MPLA Allegedly Massacres 30 Villagers in Lunda

MB1501125591 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1217 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Jamba, Tues. Jan 15..... More than 30 villagers have been massacred in MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military attacks carried out recently against civilian targets in the diamond-rich northeastern Angolan province of Lunda.

Reports say that many houses were burnt down in the raids on villages on the outskirts of the diamond-mining town of Bundu.

According to the reports, the attack is one of a series conducted by hunger-stricken MPLA units in the province on villages in search of food.

Many villagers have since left their homes in order to seek sanctuary in the bush.

UNITA Accuses MPLA Leaders of 'Corruption'

MB1301131691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Food shortages in areas under control of the the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] is mainly caused by incompetence and a high level of corruption among MPLA-PT leaders.

Last year, the Luanda communist and corrupt regime allocated over \$1 billion to import consumer goods and other basic commodities. Aguinaldo Jaime, finance minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, confessed in Luanda, however, that most of this money was diverted by government members and that the country did not obtain most needed commodities. [passage omitted]

Cape Verdian Prime Minister on Peace Process

MB1301125691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Pedro Pires, secretary general of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde], described as very important Cape Verde's experience during the 11 months of political pluralism in the country. He was speaking in an exclusive interview with Angolan National Radio correspondents in Praia City, Cape Verde.

Pedro Pires, who is also Cape Verde's prime minister, said the way his country carried out the democratic process could be useful for other countries. The Cape Verdian prime minister said he believes that there should continue to be good relations between the five Lusophone African countries.

[Begin Pires recording] This will largely depend on the government in power in Cape Verde. A PAICV government will do its best to develop and deepen relations further among the five Lusophone African countries. In our view, what has so far restricted our relations is the existing war situation in Angola and Mozambique. If there were peace in the two countries, I am convinced that our relations, particularly economic relations, would be by far deeper and broader.

[Reporter] As Cape Verdian prime minister, what do you think of the peace processes in Angola and Mozambique?

[Pires] I believe and I am confident that presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Joaquim Chissano have the capacity—they have already demonstrated their political

ability and experience—to find the most adequate solutions to problems facing Angola and Mozambique. I believe that under the leadership of these two statesmen the peace processes will move forward—as a matter of fact they are moving forward—and conditions will be created to restore peace in Angola and Mozambique. [end recording]

KUP Reports MPLA Intensifying Bombing Raids

MB1201080491 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Jamba, Friday, Jan. 11—The Luanda regime has stepped up its indiscriminate bombing raids on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] held areas of southern Angola in recent days, according to military sources.

The sources say MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military aircraft are continuing their bombing raids on civilian targets at Licuwa, Jamba and other areas of UNITA's liberated territory, causing human and material damage.

The identity of the pilots of the MPLA military aircraft has not yet been established.

The sources say that through its bombing raids, the Luanda regime is demonstrating that it is not serious about finding a peaceful negotiated solution to the Angolan conflict and is bent on perpetuating the war. It has also become a destabilizing factor for neighbouring countries.

Deputy Minister Criticizes UNITA on Elections

MB1201091291 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Angolan Deputy Information Minister Joao Bernardo Miranda said in Yaounde yesterday that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist movement is trying to place the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola under international control during the electoral process.

Joao Bernardo Miranda, who is on an official visit to Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon, has already been received by Cameroonian President Paul Biya, to whom he handed a message from Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

In an interview with a Cameroonian morning newspaper, the Angolan official pointed out that UNITA will only be recognized as a political party after laying down its arms and integrating its troops into a single army to be established.

Botswana

Foreign Minister Calls for Peaceful Gulf Settlement

MB1401195791 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] With only a day to go before the UN deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait, Botswana still believes war could be averted and a peaceful settlement found.

The minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, said in an interview with BOPA that Botswana does not want war. She warned that if war breaks out the consequences would be devastating even to countries as far away as Botswana.

A senior official of the Department of External Affairs said Botswana's position on the Iraqi invasion remains unchanged. In October last year Dr. Chiepe joined her colleagues at the General Assembly of the United Nations in condemning the invasion. The UN deadline for the Iraqi withdrawal expires at midnight tomorrow.

In a series of random interviews conducted by BOPA today the majority of people felt that the United Nations did not explore all avenues of a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Persian Gulf. A Gaborone resident, Mr. (Sceitso Khosi), said he preferred the imposition of economic sanctions against Iraq and felt the use of force could have been a last resort.

A local journalist, Mr. James Matlabani, said he felt the United State's economic interest in the Gulf was the major reason why it was playing a leading role in the Gulf crisis.

Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Reviews Relations

MB1101200691 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Botswana, Mr. Viktor Krivda, has thanked the president, Dr. Quett Masire, his Cabinet, and Botswana in general, for the support, cooperation, and friendship they gave him during his five and one half years stay of service in Botswana. He was speaking in an interview with BOPA today, only three days before his departure.

Mr. Krivda, who has been the dean of the diplomatic corps in Botswana, said he felt more at home in this country than in the Ukraine, where he comes from. He said many agreements have been signed in the area of trade, economic, and technical cooperation between Botswana and the Soviet Union. He further said negotiations have been going on to establish a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the two countries, which he hoped would be signed soon.

Mr. Krivda said as a result of these agreements, his country is now supplying Botswana with sewing machines and shotguns, and intends establishing a car

assembling plant in the country. He also said the Soviet Union offers about 20 scholarships a year to Botswana to study in the USSR.

On the Gulf crisis, Mr. Krivda said the Soviet Union has resolved not to take part in the conflict. He noted that if war broke out, it would cause damage not only to the Middle East, but to the whole world. He said the Soviet Union used to have good relations with Iraq, and was supplying it with arms and ammunition, as well as expertise in the oil field. The supply of both arms and ammunition had been stopped since the illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. Mr. Krivda said France, Germany, and other countries have also been supplying Iraq with arms and ammunition.

On the changes in southern Africa, Mr. Krivda said since he came to the region in 1979, he has witnessed the attainment of independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia. He said he noted the changes in South Africa since President F.W. de Klerk took over. He cited the release of the ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the unbanning of the ANC, and other political organizations, as examples of such changes. Mr. Krivda said they support the struggle for liberation by the ANC and other political organizations.

He said the Soviet Union applauds Mr. Mandela's move to hold an all-party conference to address issues representative of the nation's aspirations. He said they have supported the ANC financially, diplomatically, and morally. The new ambassador has already been appointed. He is Mr. Bosis Asayan.

Mozambique

Armed Forces Capture Renamo 'Ringleader'

MB1301115991 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] A Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandit ringleader has just been captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces in Zambezia Province. He is Francisco Sabao [word indistinct] battalion commander operating in Zambezia Province.

The ringleader was captured when trying to steal the people's goods in (Namanjavira). He said he ordered the destruction of Luabo as well as a number of bridges, in addition to launching attacks on logistical convoys.

Planned U.S. Aid of \$110 Million Reported

MB1301120791 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] The United States will give Mozambique aid worth \$110 million this year. This will be the United States' biggest assistance program in sub-Saharan Africa. This was revealed by Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, at a news conference

at the end of his 24-hour visit to Mozambique, during which he held talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

Cohen also announced additional aid of \$5 to \$10 million to counter oil price increases as a result of international sanctions against Iraq.

The U.S. official said that his visit to Mozambique was principally aimed at discussing the peace process, which will have its next round of talks in Rome on 21 January.

* Effects of War on Maravia District Described

91AF0382A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Nov 90 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] The young goat sells for 1,000 meticaïs and the hen for 400. The kilo of meat and the 20-liter can of corn cost 750 meticaïs. The arable lands are already exhausted, and crops are being grown either on the hillsides or about 30 km from the largest settlement. This is Fingoe, seat of the district of Maravia in Tete Province, which demonstrates the effects of the departure of nearly 22,000 people, now living in the refugee camp at Ukwime, in Zambia.

The forced migration of the residents of Maravia was a result of both the war and the drought. In 1987, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] attacked and occupied the district seat. Damages to the local infrastructure were the logical consequence, either of the fighting or this unexpected presence.

And so, during its visit early in November, a joint delegation formed to evaluate the impact of the Emergency Program—a committee made up of representatives of donors and government agencies—encountered a paradoxical situation in Fingoe.

On the one hand, the town bears witness to the fact that it once was a flourishing and promising concrete city that was experiencing a growth spurt. Now it is the charred and discolored rubble that documents man's ability to destroy. You cannot see any streets, only paths. It is hard to distinguish an old residence amid a pile of misshapen blocks and twisted cable. Doors and windows look like the eye sockets of a skull. Capim [a native grass] has set up housekeeping with the weeds, but it is hard to catch a glimpse of the illegitimate offspring of this promiscuous union. Besides, they have choked off the garden, the flowers, the ornamental plants, and the neatly-mowed lawn.

The gravity-fed public water system has been particularly hard-hit. The mains are nothing but bleached fragments of flint that mark the pattern of the pipes. The imposing Fingoe Ridge—like the dwarf of the Maravia-Antonia mountain range—contemplates, incredulously and mournfully, the unknown figures who stroll through the valley. In turn, the present inhabitants of Fingoe gaze

at that cyclops which—in times of peace, good fortune, and plenty—they used to glimpse from far off, some tens of kilometers away.

People whisper about the long list of mineral resources with which the district is blessed, but no one dares to put his finger on the precise site where such semi-precious stones might be found—perhaps to discourage overweening ambition. But the land, stretched out under the open sky, does indeed exhibit a vast range of elements that would lead one to conclude that Maravia could become one of the largest sources of geological riches.

Only a few hundred meters away is a conglomeration of thatched huts erected at random. These are the four villages that, following the retaking of the city and the district by government forces, house people who had lived in hamlets and settlements in the vicinity and who, in May 1988, sought a safe place to live.

It is not easy to say how many people from Maravia were forced to emigrate to Zambia, Zimbabwe, and neighboring districts—much less to keep track of the families or individuals who are returning to their homeland.

Although there are no rumors of any multilateral contingency plan for the organized repatriation of those compatriots, one should not dismiss the possibility that they may come back voluntarily, since security is gradually becoming an accomplished fact.

Fingoe has 5,027 displaced persons. Some of them live in administrative posts, settlements, and villages in Maravia District. The numbers are not statistics, but simply a tally of the influx of residents motivated by the liberation of zones that were once under enemy harassment, or the constant movements by people in search of protected zones. However, the district does have figures on displaced persons: 6,000 in Chipera, 717 in Mulumba, and 630 in Inha Nhambandu. It is natural that these levels will rise in the near future, as tranquility is re-established in the region.

The problem is that the once-fertile soil has become tired. Chemical fertilizers and a sophisticated irrigation system might bridge the gap, but this could be a precipitous, and impractical investment if undertaken at this time. The peasants are growing their food on the hillsides or on land about 30 km distant. However, the food supply problems persist: the previous harvest was a disaster because of the drought. What little arable land there is, is hotly contested by those who want to wrest their living from it.

* Vilanculos Urges Renamo To End Violence

91AF0382B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Artur Vilanculos, a Mozambican citizen recently returned from the United States, where he had been living for about three decades, appealed yesterday to Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to halt the

violence because, as he put it, the people are tired of war. Vilanculos was speaking at a press conference on his return from a six-week tour of different parts of Mozambique. "Renamo's arguments are not valid; everyone knows that Renamo kills," Vilanculos said. He also expressed his full support for the new Constitution and the peace and reconciliation policies adopted by the president of Mozambique.

After saying that the Constitution of the Republic, which was widely debated by Mozambicans both here and abroad, constitutes an initial positive step in the democratic process, Vilanculos said that Renamo should not continue to use weapons because, he said, the people are tired of war.

"Everybody knows that Renamo kills. What they do not know is what Renamo wants, because it has never presented its ideas in the form of a document," said Vilanculos. He commented that the arguments offered by the group—according to which it opposes the established Constitution—are not valid, since people are asking what alternative Renamo has put forth in order to give them a choice.

"What has Renamo done to make the people see how it differs from what Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] has done?" he asked, adding that Renamo will face a lot of difficulties and must concentrate its strength and modify itself politically, without resorting to more deaths.

It was after answering this question that Vilanculos expressed his support for the newly approved Constitution of the Republic and noted that for the first time, all Mozambicans had been given the opportunity to debate the path they want the country to take. He appealed to all Mozambican citizens, both at home and abroad, to take the constitutional debate seriously and said that it is a very important document that must not belong to one party or group of people, but to the people as a whole.

Pressed to give his opinion on whether he plans to form his own party, now that there is an opening toward multipartitism in this country, Vilanculos dismissed this possibility and said that he supports only President Joaquim Chissano "because his policies are not different from mine; if they were, I would not be here, nor would I back him."

"I am not interested in forming a political party in Mozambique, despite the invitation to that effect issued me by President Chissano," he stressed. He added that, in his opinion, it would be a destructive move to establish a party at this time because, as he said, we need to give a hand to President Chissano during this democratic process.

In answer to another question on whether, given his insistent support of President Chissano, he plans to become a member of the Frelimo Party, Vilanculos acknowledged that this is a possibility, provided that the events of the period between 1975 and 1986 can be

overcome. Those years, as he said, were characterized by certain barriers erected by what he called "Frelimo II."

* Minister on Reintegrating Returnees From GDR

91AF0382C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Nov 90 p 8

[Text] "We have to go into battle to see that the new business deals are concluded as rapidly as possible," this country's finance minister, Magid Osman, said Saturday in Maputo in talking about the reintegration of Mozambicans who have returned from the former German Democratic Republic.

The holder of the Finance portfolio was speaking at a seminar on "the impact of German reunification on Mozambique" and referring to a proposal made at that meeting for the creation of a financial association that would bring together those Mozambicans who have returned from the former GDR as a result of the developments associated with German reunification.

The proposal was made by R. Chatenfroth of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Mozambique, who said that his organization would be willing to fund that endeavor.

Reacting to the proposal, the minister of finance said: "the seed has been sown and is starting to take root." He added that the association would have as members the individual workers who had returned from the former GDR and would be 100 percent private, although the government might have some sort of guiding role.

Since it was not intended that the seminar make any formal decisions, the idea was aired and it will be up to the interested parties to take the initiative, although the creation of the association is a political decision.

At another point in his speech, Osman said: "We are addicted to the kind of gigantism which has one bad feature—it can impede that which is possible to accomplish. He was referring to projects underway in this country that are funded by the former GDR, especially the coal at Moatize and the textile mill at Mocuba.

Speaking during the course of the seminar, one of the participants called attention to the fact that "grand ideas are obstacles to small, feasible, steps." Also with regard to this issue, he said that in the case of the returnees from Germany, waiting could imply the danger of wasting valuable time.

Another participant said he was "worried about the return of Mozambicans from Germany, not only because of its immediate implications, but also because of the lessons to be applied in the future in similar situations." In this regard, he mentioned the case of the Mozambicans in Cuba, and appealed to our government to create conditions that would ensure their reintegration when they finish their studies there.

Lamenting the fact that there is still "a lot of red tape" in our country, the finance minister promised to check this very week with the agencies involved, to find out why there have been so many delays in the customs clearance of the goods which the workers are bringing from Germany through the port of Maputo.

* Impact of German Reunification Discussed

91AF0382D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
10 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Pascoal Mocumbi said yesterday in Maputo that, with the reunification of Germany, cooperation should benefit from the relations which the Mozambican Government has had with the former German Democratic Republic and with the present Federal Republic of Germany. Our country's chief diplomat was speaking at a seminar on the impact of Germany reunification in Mozambique, an important initiative taken by the Higher Institute on International Relations. The reunification of Germany was consummated on 3 October of this year, marking the end of an era that was characterized by a cold war that lasted almost half a century.

Our minister of foreign affairs also said that "the world we live in is a dynamic world. We must keep up with the pace of events."

He saw the reunification of Germany as a current issue whose repercussions pose a challenge, and added that this is the time to study the fact that we live in a world that is increasingly interdependent, one in which no state can remain unaffected by that problem. In this regard, Mocumbi explained that Mozambique has developed economic and political relations with both Germanies. "Our cooperation programs should benefit from the relations between the former GDR and the FRG," Pascoal Mocumbi said.

The foreign minister said that our country has had economic agreements with the former GDR concerning the operation of coal mines in Moatize and the construction of a textile mill in Mocuba.

The head of Mozambican diplomacy asked, rhetorically, whether the two superpowers might not have been the primary catalysts in the reunification of Germany. Mocumbi also said that the issue cannot be reduced to a mere understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He recommended that the seminar participants debate three questions: first, that "the impact of German reunification will be felt primarily in Germany itself;" second, that "German reunification will have an impact in Europe because Germany, as a center of production, will affect the capacity for aid to other countries;" and third, that the "return of Mozambican workers from the former GDR poses short- and medium-term problems."

Before the minister of foreign affairs took the floor, the director of the Higher Institute of International Relations (ISRI), Dr. Agostinho Zacarias, said that the purpose of the meeting, which ends today, was to discuss ideas without being concerned about their sources, in order to educate our people on international matters.

He considered the meeting as being to "spark the first dialogue between Mozambique and Germany, which will only satisfy our thirst for knowledge."

Speaking at the meeting, Kraus Reinhart, FRG ambassador to Mozambique, said there are two questions about the reunification of Germany, specifically, the internal and external aspects.

On the latter question, he said those aspects are governed by the treaty signed on 12 September in Moscow, Article Two of which sets a numerical limit on the forces of the united Germany and also calls for Soviet troops to remain in former GDR territory until 1994. Under the treaty, these are not occupation forces but are stationed there in accordance with an international treaty.

Furthermore, the FRG diplomat felt that on the matter of the internal aspects, one should mention the unification treaty itself, which permits the re-establishment of the former states that existed in Germany prior to the Second World War, i.e., before 1949, when the division of the two German states was finalized.

He said that local elections were held in Germany on 14 October and that legislative elections will be held on 13 December throughout Germany; these will mark the final step in the reunification of that friendly country.

Introducing the topic "The new trends in East-West relations with the end of the Cold War," Dr. Edmund Rohner, professor at ISRI, said there was no alternative to a change in international relations.

In this regard, he quoted U.S. Secretary of State James Baker as having said that "we are living in a period of political earthquakes. There is no country that can avoid rethinking its political relationships."

"The collapse of the Berlin Wall marks the end of an era. The attempts to establish empires, the military and political presences, have come to a dramatic end," said Ambassador Joao Juliao Guambe, former director of ISRI, when he took the floor.

Inasmuch as the difference lies in the rapid manner in which events occurred in Eastern Europe, he added that "NATO has lost its front line, i.e., its reason for being."

"The diplomacy of many countries was motivated by considerations of defense," he said, adding that "the Cold War was maintained for 45 years so that it would not become a hot war."

"The problem of German reunification concerns all of us, particularly those of us who, because of our resources, are less able to defend ourselves," said Ismael Valgy, one of the seminar participants.

Zambia

Kaunda Sends Envoys to Europe To 'Defuse' Crisis

*MB1501192191 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] President Kaunda says he has sent Foreign Affairs Minister Lieutenant General Benjamin Mulenga and special assistant for political Milimo Punabantu [title as heard] to European countries in a continued effort to defuse the Gulf crisis.

Dr. Kaunda said in Lusaka today that Comrades Punabantu and Mulenga left on Sunday [13 January] for discussions with French and Italian leaders on ways of solving the Gulf problem. He was speaking at State House in a telephone interview with Veronica Edwards of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Africa network (?from) London.

He said his latest mission to Baghdad was to try to use his friendship with President Saddam Husayn to find a peaceful solution to Middle East crisis.

On the contents of his discussion with President Husayn, President Kaunda declined to [word indistinct] it. However, he said the meeting lasted for seven and half hours in three sessions during which the two extended views frankly.

He said that he sees the French initiative as the last option before war because forces in the Middle East seem bent on [word indistinct] with or without the (?presence of Mr. Husayn).

The French are calling for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the replacement of the United States-led multinational forces in Saudi Arabia by a United Nations peace-keeping force.

Dr. Kaunda said the war in the Persian Gulf will affect Zambia very badly, adding that the whole world will be affected.

Benin

President Kerekou Returns From Moroccan Visit

AB1501104191 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] The head of state has returned to Cotonou after a 48-hour official visit to Morocco. After the visit, President Kerekou stated that the frankness and openness of the talks have given a new impulse to cooperation between Benin and the Kingdom of Morocco. In line with current events, President Kerekou and His Majesty Hassan II discussed the Gulf crisis at length. Upon his return, the head of state summed up his talks with his Moroccan host:

[Begin Kerekou recording] I can assure you that the objectives that I set for this visit were achieved because King Hassan II and I reviewed African issues of concern to us. We also reviewed current international issues. At La Baule on 21 June 1990, we decided, in all responsibility and in all sovereignty, to normalize relations between our two countries and our two peoples. It was necessary to verify whether we had been true to ourselves. That was why I positively accepted the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

The major objective of my visit was to consolidate and develop—upon new and sound bases—cooperative relations between our two countries and two peoples. It is not possible to develop a new form of cooperation on sound bases, as I said, without discussing, comprehensively, all the issues that hitherto polluted the atmosphere of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Morocco and Benin. It seemed that both sides were victims of a situation for which they were not responsible. It was, therefore, necessary for each side to engage in self-criticism, and to create new working conditions between our two countries, and this was we were able to do.

Contrary to the usual practice, we did not go to Morocco to preside over a joint cooperation meeting. The King and I reviewed all issues of mutual concern, and we spoke to each other like brothers. I said: My brother, if you have anything to tell, do not be ashamed to do so. Tell me what you expect from me. The way was, therefore, clear and we discussed everything I expected from the Moroccan king.

Now, we were all concerned about the Geneva conference. I said before leaving that there is no isolated problem or situation in this world. I said that the Beninese and African peoples should not think that the Gulf region is far from the African continent. If that is their view then they are making a mistake. The big powers import 70 percent of their oil from the Gulf. We are only small consumer nations. If these big powers go to war, this will mean that we the Beninese, for example, will have to multiply our present misfortunes a hundredfold.

Of course, we must admit that 48 hours was too short for us to deepen our discussions on problems of concern to us. However, King Hassan II and I decided to set up a

joint cooperation commission, and to give precise and responsible objectives to this cooperation. To ensure that our projects do not languish in office drawers, we decided that this joint commission would meet during the first half of March, that is before 15 March. Beninese and Moroccan experts will meet in Rabat to discuss all issues connected with the new cooperation we would like to establish before the end of the transitional period. [end recording]

Over 1,000 Students March for Better Conditions

AB1501171491 Paris AFP in French 1610 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Cotonou, 15 Jan (AFP)—More than a thousand Beninese University students staged a protest march in Cotonou today. In a motion given to the minister of finance and to the minister of national education, they demand the organization of competitive exams giving access to the university colleges, the payment of arrears of scholarships and university financial assistance, and the improvement of their living and studying conditions on the campuses. The National University of Benin's students launched a renewable one-week strike yesterday.

Students Present Demands to Ministers

AB1601101491 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Once again Beninese students have taken to the streets in Cotonou. In a statement handed over to the ministers of finance and national education, they demanded the holding of entrance examinations in specialized institutions under the National University; payment of scholarships and university grant arrears; and improvement in their living and studying conditions on the campuses. They were, therefore, protesting against what they termed the silence of the transitional government in the face of their demands. [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso

Compaore Reaffirms Continuing Democratization

AB1501182491 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1990 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Under the chairmanship of Captain Blaise Compaore, head of state, this first Cabinet meeting of the year opened at 0900 GMT with the presentation of the government team's new year's wishes to the head of state and government.

Comrade Alimata Salembere, the most elderly member of government, spoke on behalf of her colleagues. After presenting wishes of good health, success, and courage to Captain Blaise Compaore, his family, and his relatives, the members of government noted with delight the nation's achievements over the previous year despite a

hostile international climate. They pledged to continue the struggle, fully aware of the political, economic, and social stakes.

In his reply, the president wished serenity and determination within the government setup, as well as good health and happiness for each and everyone. He was delighted about the existence of genuine solidarity among the ministers.

Recalling that we live in an unjust world in which the powerful trample the powerless, the head of state confirmed the need to forge ahead with the democratization of our society with the conviction that the maturity of our people would match the challenges ahead. The government's role in this process, he continued, is of crucial importance, especially to establish lasting institutions. Finally, he hoped that our hard-fought economic battle would be crowned with new victories. [passage omitted]

Ghana

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Suggests OAU Debate

AB1501171291 Dakar PANA in English 1623 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Accra, 15 Jan. (GNA/PANA)—President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe suggested in Accra Tuesday that the next summit of OAU should debate on the proposed creation of an African High Command which he said was very desirable. Mugabe, on the last day of his state visit to Ghana, told members of Ghana's security forces that as Africa struggles to achieve economic integration, the issues of political unity and joint security should be discussed. Africa cannot just look on while Europe moved towards a common market and security, the Zimbabwean president said, adding that "We must start thinking along similar lines or Europe will continue to subject our economies to depressed market conditions."

Mugabe commended the regional organizations formed by African countries, saying they were doing well in the economic sphere. But he added: There is the need for us to get together to think of our regional security.

The Zimbabwean leader praised the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for sending troops to Liberia to bring the civil war there under control. This was not envisaged when ECOWAS was being formed but it has become desirable, so action has been taken." [no opening quotation marks as received] Mugabe said the mechanics of such a regional security force can be worked out. We must also start addressing seriously the issue of the unity of Africa. Perhaps we can start in stages.

On South Africa, he said the struggle has now become political and stressed the need for pressure to be put on South African President F.W. de Klerk to act faster by maintaining sanctions. But if there is the need to re-arm to put pressure on the South African Government, I am sure many African states will be ready to help. Zimbabwe will and I am sure Ghana would do the same, he said.

Turning to the role of the security services in Africa, Mugabe said: They are and should be people's services which derive both their justification and legitimacy from the people. He said the security forces should respect the people and remain acutely aware of the close identity of their interests with those of the state.

The Zimbabwean president said the people, on their part, should be able to see in the behaviour and attitude of members of the security services a clear identity with the interests of the state. The attitude of the people's government is often judged at the local level by the attitude of those who are visibly and ostensibly acting in its name.

Rawlings Receives Mauritanian Envoy, Message

AB1401183891 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has received a special message from President Ould Taya of Mauritania at the Castle, Osu. It was delivered by the Mauritanian minister of education, Mr. Mocktar Ould Haye. The message was on a meeting held in Bamako, Mali, between Mauritania and Senegal on efforts to settle their conflict.

Chairman Rawlings said he is disappointed that the dispute has dragged on for far too long. He said fellow Africans in South Africa have been able to find a way of solving some of their problems and expressed the hope that peace would soon be achieved between Mauritania and Senegal.

The deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, hoped the new year would see a lasting solution to the conflict. He made reference to the Liberian civil war and the efforts being made by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to solve it, and said similar moves can be made to resolve the dispute between Mauritania and Senegal. Mr. Mocktar Haye assured Chairman Rawlings that efforts are being made to settle the conflict.

Holds Talks With Zimbabwe's Mugabe

AB1401214291 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, said this evening that unless Africans are able to bury their differences, the solution to the continent's problems will remain distant. He was speaking during talks with the Zimbabwean leader, President Robert Mugabe, at the Castle, Osu. For the details, here is Teye Kitcher:

[Begin Kitcher recording] At the talks with the two heads of state were two members of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata and Mr. P. V. Obeng and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah. The Zimbabwean foreign minister, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of industry and commerce, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, and the minister of higher education, Mr. David Karimanzira, formed the Zimbabwean team.

During deliberations, Chairman Rawlings remarked that one weakness that has affected the progress of Africa is the problem of ethnic divisions. He said until Africans are able to bury their differences, the solution of the continent's problems will be distant. Chairman Rawlings said such divisions within the ranks of Africans have sometimes resulted in the collapse of regional groupings at a time when Europe and the Western world are consolidating their economic gains. Unless Africans unite in purpose, they face further decline.

Chairman Rawlings said Zimbabwe, under President Mugabe, has shown a lot of maturity and stability. This fact is appreciated more when one considers that the Zimbabwean Government came out of a prolonged struggle. Flight Lt. Rawlings hoped other countries in southern Africa would study how Zimbabwe went through its transition to achieve the stability it now enjoys.

President Mugabe, on his part, said his delegation is overwhelmed by the depth of feeling and the totality of sentiments expressed wherever they have been. The two countries owe each other the duty of finding ways of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between them. This should pave the way for meaningful dimensions of cooperation.

Chairman Rawlings and President Mugabe had earlier inspected the multipurpose conference center being built for the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled for Accra this year. They inspected the main hall which has seating for 1,600. [end recording]

Effects of Gulf War on African Environment Viewed

AB1601095891 Dakar PANA in English 0838 GMT
16 Jan 91

[Text] Accra, 16 Jan. (GNA/PANA)—Two Ghanaian academics warned in separate statements in Accra Tuesday that Africa could suffer some environmental hazards should a full-scale war erupt in the Gulf. Professors Clement Dorm-Adzobu of the Environmental Protection Council and B.A. Dadson of the University of Ghana said the use of chemical and biological weapons would destroy the continent's flora and fauna. Although Ghana is far away from the Gulf, plant and animal life stand direct or indirect danger if nuclear, chemical or biological armaments are deployed in a possible confrontation," Dorm-Adzobu said.

A multi-national coalition force of some 600,000 troops led by the United States, is poised to force Iraq out of Kuwait following its failure to comply with the UN Security Council resolution to leave Kuwait by 15 January.

Dorm-Adzobu said the huge arsenal assembled in the Gulf by the coalition force and Iraq's avowed intention of deploying chemical and biological weapons pose the grimmest threat to global environment and ecology. Even if a 50-megaton bomb were dropped anywhere, the rippling effects could be felt more than 1,000 kilometres away. We simply can't count ourselves out on ground of promiximity.

In his statement, Prof. Dadson of the Chemistry Department of the University of Cape Coast [as received] warned that in the event of a war lethal molecules and microbes from the war zone will drift across Africa subjecting thousands of Africans to slow and painful death." He said this is a critical moment for humanity and urged the coalition force to exercise restraint. The fact is modern warfare is such that any major war, at best, give only pyrrhic victory to the conquerors," he said adding that the use of force could compel Iraq to use chemical and biological weapons in a manner as would destroy both itself and its opponents.

Bush Said 'Avoiding' Main Issues in Middle East

AB1301161891 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The MIRROR discusses the Gulf crisis as the UN January 15 deadline approaches for Iraq to pull out its forces from Kuwait or face military action. The paper warns that if war should break out in the Gulf, it could spell total doom for the world. The MIRROR makes it clear that nobody loves war, but at the same time nobody loves a bully.

The paper attributes abortive attempts to find a political solution to the crisis to attempts by American President George Bush to dictate terms without listening to another voice. The MIRROR explains that while President Bush has been avoiding the main issues at stake, that is, the resolution of all Middle East problems simultaneously with that of Kuwait, the Iraqis have steadfastly held on to it as the top of the agenda.

The MIRROR warns that as long as the United States continues to finance and prop up the Israeli fascist army in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank, President Bush cannot convince anybody that he is preparing for war against Iraq on a right cause.

Commentary on Nonaligned Group's Gulf Role

AB1401092191 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Malick Eshun commentary]

[Text] Ghanaians have been privileged to welcome home a brother and compatriot, President Robert Mugabe, who, for several years stood up and fought colonial domination to win independence for his country, Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean leader, who is paying a five-day visit to the country, is expected to hold high-level talks with the revolutionary leadership on bilateral issues, events on the international scene, and political developments in Africa.

Currently, the continent is facing one of its worst periods as famine, civil strife, the increasing debt burden, illiteracy, and the refugee problem threaten its stability. The cherished aspiration of the people, the unity of the

continent is yet to be achieved. Africa continues to ensure the pains of fragmentation caused by European colonial powers in their attempt to exploit the resources of the continent. Apartheid is yet to be uprooted in South Africa as the Organization of African Unity is yet to effectively influence events in that country.

These and other issues are likely to engage the attention of President Mugabe and his host, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, as unfolding world events demand that African leaders adopt a common platform in the defense of the continent's security and interests. Ghana is preparing feverishly for the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, and as a former chairman of the movement, President Mugabe could share some of his experiences.

The world is gradually moving toward the brink of war as the crisis in the Persian Gulf persists. The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the deployment of hundreds of thousands of American and other European troops in Saudi Arabia have caused grave concern in international circles. The United Nations Security Council has imposed punitive sanctions as well as empowered America and her allies to use military force against Iraq irrespective of the consequences of such action on the world. Perhaps in the statements over negotiations to find a compromise, the Nonaligned Movement could play a more meaningful role.

Unlike the U.S. and her NATO allies who have deployed troops against Iraq, most of the countries in the Gulf region and Middle East belong to the Nonaligned Movement who share common aspirations and interests. The Nonaligned Movement has, thus, become a more convenient channel for peace in the Gulf. As a movement fighting for the interest of the developing world, it must be possible for member countries, who constitute the disadvantaged majority of the world, to forge a common front to protect their interests. The position of the Nonaligned Movement in the Palestinian independent issue must be brought to bear on America and her allies that war is not the answer and that only a peaceful resolution of all conflicts in the Middle East and the Gulf region holds the key for the future of humanity.

Liberia

Reconstruction, Reconciliation Movement Formed

AB1501182091 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] An organization aimed at mobilizing and conscientizing the Liberian people to effectively participate in the task of reconstruction has been established in Monrovia. The National Movement for Reconstruction and Reconciliation was launched recently during a consultative session held at the main campus of the University of Liberia.

Independent Newspaper Goes on Sale 15 Jan

AB1501133091 *Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT*
15 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Freetown, Jan 15 (AFP)—The first independent newspaper went on sale Tuesday in the Liberian capital Monrovia following months of disruption due to the country's year-long civil war, Liberian radio monitored here said. Newspapers stopped publishing in June 1990 when rebel forces approaching the capital cut off power and water supplies. The capital has also been hit by a fuel shortage.

In its first edition Tuesday, the ENQUIRER newspaper published a comprehensive report on food distribution by the local relief organization, Special Emergency Life Food (SELF). According to SELF, a fourth round of relief distribution was to get underway Tuesday for the thousands of people in the capital, which is under the control of West African peacekeeping troops. [passage omitted]

Details of Food Rationing System Given

AB1501181691 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Food rationing, including rice, vegetable oil, and canned chicken, will be included in the fourth round of relief food distribution in Congo Town, Old Road, and Paynesville. According to the local relief organization, Special Emergency Life Food Program, SELF, which announced its fifth distribution of relief food yesterday, the organization says a ration collection slip bearing the name of the principal occupants, house number, and number of persons as well as quantity of food prepared for each house registered with SELF distribution system has been prepared.

Ration collection slips, according to SELF, will be delivered to each house by a two-man dispatch team before the arrival of the food at the distribution center and the principal occupant of each house, whose name appears on the collection slip of the SELF distribution directory, will sign for the slips. SELF says only those holding collection slips will be allowed at the distribution center.

Principal occupants whose names appear on the collection slips will be responsible for the equal and fair distribution of their house food. The house-by-house method used in the fourth round of distribution, according to SELF, will be maintained.

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RDP Says Traore 'Deaf' to Democratization Calls

AB0801104191 *Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT*
3 Jan 91

[Text] Libreville, 3 Jan (AFP)—The Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP) deplores that President Moussa

Traore remains "deaf" to the demands for democratization made in the country, in a news communique published today in Libreville. These aspirations for democracy have been expressed at rallies and demonstrations that brought together several thousands of Malians both in Bamako, Kayes, and Segou (town in the country's interior), the communique said.

The RDP claims "to lend its support to all democratic organizations" that are engaged in the fight in the country and "draws the attention of the international community to the serious situation in Mali which threatens peace and development in the country." Finally, it calls "on all friends of Mali, personalities, national and international organizations, and world leaders to use their influence to persuade President Moussa Traore to start the immediate democratization of the country."

The RDP is an opposition movement created last November in Libreville by a group of Malian expatriates residing in Gabon. Its secretary general is Mr. Cissoko Sekene Mody, a lecturer at the Faculty of Human Sciences, Omar Bongo University.

Nigeria

Pro-Iraqi Parades, Peace Prayers Staged in Kano

AB1501161291 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, 15 Jan (AFP)—Islamic authorities today decreed fasting and organized public prayers for peace in Kano (northern Nigeria), while small groups of youths wearing badges with the effigy of Saddam Husayn peacefully demonstrated without any incidents in the last few days in several towns in the north, especially in Kaduna, according to sources close to the Nigerian Government. Prayer sessions were also organized in Lagos, notably by the Christian community, the same sources add.

The Nigerian Government, which officially took a stand in the conflict for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and for implementing UN resolutions, has taken large-scale security measures in the big cities of the north, where Islam is the predominant religion and where the authority of the traditional Islamic hierarchy is very strong. These precautionary measures—military and riot police patrols—are particularly remarkable in Kaduna, where the United States and Britain have incidentally reduced their representations (General Consulate for the United States and Deputy High Commission for Britain), reliable sources point out.

British Consulate Reopened 'For Business'

AB1501172891 Dakar PANA in English 1712 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Kaduna (Nigeria) 15 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—The British Consulate in Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, which closed on Friday for fear of being attacked over the Gulf

crisis, has re-opened for business. However, its library, housed in a separate building on another street, remained closed. Also shut since Friday is the Consulate of the United States, its library, commercial section and visa office.

Armed mobile policemen are on guard in all the premises while additional local security guards have beefed up security at the American Consulate. The first secretary in the British High Commission, Geoffrey Fairhurst, said the commission is taking each day as it comes, adding that he hoped war would be averted in the Gulf.

More on 'Indefinite Suspension' of Gulf Flights

AB1501155091 Dakar PANA in English 1259 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 15 (NAN/PANA)—The indefinite suspension of Nigeria Airways flight to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from Sunday was dictated by the fear in aviation circles that the Gulf Region was now a high-risk zone for the safety of aircraft and crew following the collapse of talks to resolve the crisis peacefully, an official of the airline said. The official, Chris Aligbe, the airline's head of corporate information, told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos Tuesday that the DC-10 aircraft, pulled back from the Saudi route, would now re-inforce the fleet on the domestic and West Coast routes.

"We can now re-programme our schedule to meet the developments arising from capacity under-utilization of the DC-10 in the short run by putting it on the Rome route where we record more passengers," Aligbe said. He said fresh arrangements would be made in the summer after watching developments in the Gulf. He added that one of the airbuses would be re-routed for domestic services to reduce passenger plight.

Call Made for 'Comprehensive' Test Ban Treaty

AB1501132091 Dakar PANA in English 0942 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] New York, 15 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria has called for a comprehensive test ban treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests in all environments. The West African nation's position was presented at the United Nations in New York by Bariyu Adeyemi, deputy director-general of the international organisations directorate in the Ministry of External Affairs. He was speaking at the on-going amendment conference of the states parties to the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. The conference, which ends Friday, has been convened to utilise the provisions of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Adeyemi said Nigeria's support for such a total ban stems from the country's previous experience, having been seriously affected by the 1960 French atmospheric

test in the Sahara, a situation that forced the country to sever diplomatic relations with France.

He added that apartheid South Africa's frustration of the regional efforts to make Africa a nuclear weapon-free zone only strengthened Nigeria's support for such a ban.

The deputy director-general pointed out that underground testing of nuclear weapons had resulted to atmospheric leakage of radioactive material, causing cancer and leukaemia in people living (in those) sites. He also said that it was a paradox that the countries who produce such weapons urge other states to refrain from developing the same weapons which they themselves seemed to consider indispensable.

Adeyemi accused the nuclear weapons states of having failed in their obligation to continue negotiations with a view to achieving a solution to the problem of all underground nuclear weapons tests. [no opening quotation marks as received] He stated that a comprehensive test ban would end the discriminatory nature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, help prevent horizontal and vertical proliferation. It would also prevent the emergence of new, third generation nuclear weapons and promote a new world order based on common security and abandonment of threat to force.

Government Restates Appeal for Peace in Gulf

AB1501170891 Dakar PANA in English 1626 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 15 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Government has re-issued its appeal for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis to avert war with its unpredictable consequences. The government said in a statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs in Nigeria's future capital of Abuja Tuesday that it was monitoring developments in the Gulf closely, with the belief that there is still room for a peaceful solution. It recalled the special mission which President Ibrahim Babangida sent to heads of states in the Gulf recently to explore avenues for a peaceful settlement of the crisis and commended the efforts of other world leaders toward the same goal.

The statement expressed concern that these efforts were yet to yield positive results, adding that the outcome of the recent meeting in Geneva between the U.S. and Iraq, and the subsequent mission to Baghdad by the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, had further heightened tension and increased the danger of the outbreak of war in the Gulf.

Friction With U.S., Libya Over Refugees Denied

AB1401211691 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Nigeria has reacted to recent reports on the ejection from Chad of Libyan soldiers to her borders. The minister of state for external affairs, Ambassador Zakari Ibrahim, who reacted to the Chadian action in

Abuja, remarked that Nigeria was given the impression that the ejected soldiers were refugees from Chad.

The minister explained that when a Libyan emissary cleared the issue, the United States personnel who ejected them were instructed to evacuate them. According to the minister, the situation had not, however, caused any friction in diplomatic relations either between Nigeria and Libya or the United States.

On this year's Haj, the minister of state said Nigeria would make adequate arrangement despite the Gulf crisis. Ambassador Zakari explained that his ministry had been persuading the Saudi authorities to guarantee the safety of pilgrims during this year's haj.

Babangida Commends Angolan Peace Efforts

AB1201110091 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT
12 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, 12 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria has commended the Angolan Government for the concrete steps it has taken to achieve lasting peace in the country. He said that the efforts of the Angolan Government, under President Eduardo Dos Santos, to find a political solution to the country's conflict, had Nigeria's total support. Babangida was Friday in Lagos receiving a special envoy of the Angolan leader, Afonso Van-Dunem N'Bimda. He told the envoy that Nigeria's commitment to peace in Angola was firm, adding that the West African country would continue to work together with the Angolan Government in achieving that goal.

Earlier, N'Bimda briefed Babangida on the five rounds of talks the Angolan Government had held so far with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Jonas Savimbi, and said the government was determined to continue the talks in spite of attempts by UNITA to disrupt the process. He reiterated the desire of the Angolan Government to end the war as soon as possible, saying that political, legal and psychological conditions for cessation of hostilities had been prepared.

Army Chief on Replacing Nigerian Troops in ECOMOG

AB0701175191 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] The Chief of Army Staff, Lieutenant General Salihu Ibrahim, has announced that the first group of Nigerian soldiers in the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] will soon be replaced by another one. He made this known in Monrovia while exchanging views with the president of the interim government of that country, Professor Amos Sawyer.

General Ibrahim commended the performance of Nigerian soldiers in the peacekeeping force. Replying, Prof. Sawyer thanked Nigeria for her continued effort to restore peace in Liberia.

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